YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,141—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | MASSILIA | 5025 | F. C. A. Lyon | 12th Jan. |
| * | CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| M.L. | EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 26th " |
| * | ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfit | 2nd Feb. |
| M.L. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 9th " |
| * | PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. | PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 23rd " |
| * | INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G. Worcester | 2nd Mar. |
| M.L. | ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 9th " |
| * | PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. | INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G. Worcester | 23rd " |
| * | EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 30th " |
| M.L. | PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 6th April |
| * | CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 13th " |
| M.L. | EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 20th " |
| * | PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 27th " |
| M.L. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 4th May |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st Feb., 1901. |
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,149 | 1st Mar., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 20th Jan., 1901. |
| VINDOBONA | G. Klansberger | 4,351 | in Jan., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 5 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,166 | " 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1900.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 17th Jan. 1901. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 14th Feb., 1901. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | X | 14th Mar., 1901. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 10th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1901.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SULTAN | 2884 | Poblenz | 21st Jan. |
| SAFARI | 1432 | Ahrens | 4th Feb. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

### MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.

### WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & CO. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House SANDIMAN & CO.
Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,
A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES,
HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.
DOYEN & CO., GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO, PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.
EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES, GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.
Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES, SPARKLING BURGUNDIES,
CLARET IN WOOD.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through DEINHARD & CO. The Company's Stock of these Wines is Very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES, SAUTERNES,
HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

### BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

### McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

### COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

### THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.

[ CAPITAL 2 LAKHS. ]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India,
AGENTS WANTED.

### WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

### METAL—NICKEL.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch | 15 | 8 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch | 23 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured | 32 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch | 24 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch | 45 | 0 |

### SILVER—STERLING.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case | 45 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch | 60 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case | 65 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case. | 75 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case | 80 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made | 95 | 0 |

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

### SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF THE

RENOWNED PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND MANTLES.

OWING to certain arrangements with the Patentee of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light, I beg to inform the public in general that from this date the prices are as follows:—

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welsbach Surprise burner with mantle rod and Chimney | | | 5 | 0 |
| Welsbach C Burner with | ditto | ditto | 6 | 0 |
| Welsbach Bypass burner with | ditto | ditto | 7 | 8 |

WELSBACH MANTLES AT ANNAS 12 EACH,

This is to prevent others selling inferior goods which are NOT WELSBACH.

### A. MAHLER,

SOLE AGENT INDIA AND CEYLON,
FOR THE PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT,
PATENTEE DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9.

### WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE SUCCESS!

GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, AT 4 P.M.

When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

Special Trams to all Parts of the City after the Show.

Special Seats reserved for Native ladies.

Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6 p.m

NOTICE.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book at the earliest opportunity.

The Curious and Comical CENTOS.
T—The Graceful MDLLE. LUIDA.
O—The MARVELLOUS METEORS.
• The Gay Musical Tramps.
N—Three MERRY CLOWNS in a Tub.
I—The King of Fun-Makers: "MERRY LITTLE
G— BENHAM"
H—The Irresistibly Funny "WILLIAM TELL"
T— BURLESQUE.
The Somewhat Surprising "BOBBY WALKER,"
The droll and quaint Mule Clown "DENOER."
The MONKEY BLONDIN! The Great Trick Cyclist-Meinokitchi, &c., &c.

Successful Beyond the Most Extravagant Praise. Every Item Cheered to The Echo!

"Look not to the manner of your Going, but Go at once."

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

---

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

### CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with
BINOMIAL OPTICAL DIORAMA,
78 Pictures, including
TRANSVAAL WAR SCENES.

Prices of admission—Rs. 1-8, 1, 12 ans., 8 ans., 4 ans.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half the prices except the back seats.

K. M. BALIWALA, Proprietor.

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SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
Will be given by a talented Company of
THE CREW of H. M. S. "RACOON"
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, the 8th, and
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th JANUARY.

At the above Institute at 8-30 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Front Seats Rs. 3, Second Rs. 2, Back Seats Rs. 1.

Tickets may be had at the ROYAL SAILOR'S HOME and the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, Prince's Dock.

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THE AMERICAN and INDIAN S. S. "BUCEROS," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the Stream. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our Counter Signature and take DELIVERY of their CARGO.

Damages, if any, must be certified by our Surveyor, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, before delivery of the Cargo is taken, or if landed on the Bunder, within 7 days after landing, after which time no claims will be entertained.

W. & A. GRAHAM and Co.,
Agents.

---

ICE MACHINERY.

WANTED TENDERS for a MACHINE PRODUCING 500 lbs. ICE, per diem for immediate shipment; quotations to c.f.i. Mombasa. Also an ENGINEER competent to Superintend erection and working, whose terms should also be stated.

GENERAL AGENT IN INDIA,
For the BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE on behalf of HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,
7, Colaba Causeway Fort.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JANUARY, 1901, for the SUPPLY of the following MATERIALS and the execution of works for terms of one year and three years:—

A.—Sandstone excavated without the limits of the Island of Bombay.
B.—Road Metal.
C.—Sand.
D.—Shells, Single, Murum and Earth.
E.—Lighting of the Municipal Markets.
F.—Repairing, painting and maintaining Kerosine Oil Lamps, Lamp Posts, &c.

2. Forms of Tender, specifications and contract can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each, at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

3. The Tenders will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each work:—

| | For one year only. | | For both one and three years or for three years only. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount to be deposited with the Tender. | Further deposit on acceptance of Tender. | Amount to be deposited with the Tender. | Further deposit on acceptance of Tender. |
| A | 1000 | 3000 | 2000 | 6000 |
| B | 1000 | 4000 | 2000 | 8000 |
| C | 1000 | 3000 | 2000 | 6000 |
| D | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| E | 20 | 40 | 40 | 80 |
| F | 35 | 65 | 70 | 130 |

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office upto the date abovementioned. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit as mentioned above in cash or public securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

---

PIANO AND VIOLIN LESSONS.

Miss SCHMUCK (Piano) holding Certificates from the following Academicians:—

Madlle JANOTHA (Court-pianiste to the Emperor of Prussia and Germany; Diplomee S. Cecilia, Rome).

SENOR CARLO ALBANESI, } Professors of the Pianoforte, Royal
OSCAR BERINGER, Esq. } Academy of Music, London.

Miss MATHILDE VERNE (Pupil of Frau Schumann,

Miss E. SCHMUCK, (Violin) Certificated Assoc: Board of the R. A. M. and R. C. M., Pupil of A. C. BENT, Esq., Professor of Violin, Royal College of Music, London.

ARE OPEN to RECEIVE PUPILS for Lessons in PIANO, VIOLIN, THEORY and HARMONY in the Fort, also at Pupils Residence.

Candidates prepared for PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL EXAMINATIONS of T. C. L.

Four Candidates prepared for Practical Examination T. C. L. 1900; of these THREE PASSED, one Gaining Honours.

MORNING and EVENING HOURS Reserved for School Children.

For further particulars apply to

MISS SCHMUCK,
Care of Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

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## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

THE only HORSELESS VEHICLE running in Bombay is of VATCHA BROS. Let others follow as usual CYCLES, PHONOGRAPHS, etc., Meadows Street and Girgaum.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work, at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c. 34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED, a BUSINESS MANAGER and PARTNER for a small English Daily, devoted to the interests of the people. Write to Mr. MALABARI, Bandora Hill.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN's Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

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| With Turnpin Side | 50 | 28 | 16 |
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| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

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English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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A very fine peg Whisky.

Of all Dealers, or of
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SOLE AGENTS.

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NOTICE.

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Per Case of 4 Dozen.................Qts. Rs. 20 0
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

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*BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,*
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CALCUTTA,

HAVE received instructions to SELL by AUCTION on FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY, the following 33 RACE HORSES and RACING PONIES:—

"New-Boy," "Trollop," "Endure," "Moth," "Faux Pas," "The Vicia," "Alan," "Claro" and two Black Australians, 3 year-old (untried).

A. C. B. Horse by "Bolero," Dam, an English Mare; a Bay C. B. Mare "Recollect," 14-2; The Grey Arab Pony "Frisco," 13-2; Bay C. B. Horse "Reveille," 14-1; "Outfit," "Queensland," "Chrysophrase," "Not Yet," "Little Jane," "Josie," "Lalla Rookh," "Barney Barnato," "Mite," "The Tramp," "Moonie," "Post Boy"; a Bay C. B. Horse "Regularity" by "Recall," 13 3 1-2; a Maiden Brown C. B. Pony "Ring" by "Ringmaster," 13 1 1-2, aged; "Ashobe," Grey C. B. Gelding by "Blitz," 13-0 3-4, novice; "Lightning," Grey C. B. Mare by "Bob"; "Madeline," 12. 3 1-4, 3 years; "Spring II," Bay Mare, by "Bob"; "May Bay," 13-0, aged for life, a Maiden;

"Sumbul" Bay C. B. Mare, by "Labby," "Doris"; 13-2, 3 years, a novice.

The Property of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

A full descriptive LIST of which will be issued in a few days.

COOK & Co., Auctioneers.
Calcutta.

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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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## WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED for R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE" Gunner, Carpenter and Saloon Steward (two former must be British subjects).

For particulars apply Government Dockyard.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

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WANTED TWO OVERSEERS. Pay Rs. 50, with Rs. 15 as horse allowance, per month. Those that have passed the sub-overseer's examination and have also practical experience of construction and repairs of Buildings will be preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned before the 1st February, 1901.

BALABHSING, L.C.E.,
State Engineer, Gondal, Kattiawar.
Gondal, 2nd January, 1901.

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HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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### NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

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BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

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NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Manila |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Tientsin. |
| Colombo. | Sourabaya. | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | Yokohama. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £330,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ,, | 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, | 8,130,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

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Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
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MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 1, 2 and 3 months, at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 20,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

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JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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## INSURANCES.

### THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS' BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

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NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 25 | Half-yearly | ,, 30 |
| Quarterly | ,, 13 | Quarterly | ,, 15 |
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| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
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These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.....................As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....................Rs. 5
Second do. .....................,, 2-8
Third do. .....................,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....................Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....................As. 8 per line
Second do.....................,, 4½
Third do.....................,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 6 | Half-yearly | ,, 7-8 |
| Quarterly | ,, 3 | Quarterly | ,, 3-12 |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

FROM and AFTER the 1st day of January, 1901, THIS AGENCY has been made over to the Italian Colonial Trading Company, Limited, and in accordance therewith Mr. C. BOGGIANO is APPOINTED and will act as Agent for the Navigazione Generale Italiana, Societa raiuite Floria and Rubbattino S. N. Company's Bombay Agency.

G. DELAYA,
Agent.

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## ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, MAZAGAON, BOMBAY.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOLS will RE-OPEON on JAN. 15th. For particulars apply to the REV. the HEAD MASTER, St. Peter's Boys' School, or to the SISTER in CHARGE of St. Peter's Girls' School.

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THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London.

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## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 p.m. on 31st January 1901, for the SUPPLY of INDEGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the Financial year 1901-1902.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned on payment of One Rupee per cent.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

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In the matter of the Estate of ABINGDON AUGUSTUS BAYLEY, late of FOXLEASE CAMBERLEY, in the County of Surrey, a General in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at the Hotel Metropole Interlaken in Switzeriand, on or about the 11th day of August, 1900, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of December, 1900, to WILLIAM ALBAN HAIG BROWN, Esq., are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his office, Standard Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1900.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

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## NOTICE.

# WOLFT

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK of the KINGSCOTE COMPANY, Limited, of No. 7 Lancaster Place Strand in the County of London, England, and of 5, Penarth Street, Old Kent Road, in the County of Surrey, England, Manufacturers in respect of a new material used as a substitute for Leather and India rubber in the Manufacture of various Articles and more particularly in the Manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES. The Public are CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said MARK, any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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## ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, Spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc, Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

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## No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers off a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

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## VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 4th JANUARY, 1901. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

Programme giving full particulars can be obtained from the Principal on payment of 4 annas.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following.—

MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.

MAKING PATTERNS from the working Drawings.

Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all Tools and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of Machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes:—

PRACTICAL WORK on the Machines in actual use in Cotton.

SPINNING and WEAVING FACTORIES.

FITTING together and ERECTING of the several Machines, WORKING THEM, making necessary changes, and practice in the selection and mixing of defferent Cottons.

Preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are.—

(1.) separate classes for Machine Drawing, free-hand and to scale.
(2.) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE.
(3.) Lectures on MACHANICS.
(4.) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT HEAT ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students attending either of the two practical departments.

Students who complete the course successfully under the conditions laid down receive the designation.

L. M. E. (LICENTIATE of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.)

L. T. M. (LICENTIATE of TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.)

Subject certificates, FULL TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES, SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATES with their MONEY VALUE, and a GOLD MEDAL are awarded each ear.

There is a Saturday afternoon Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Hon. Secretary.

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## INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 1-23m., 1-28s. Low water, 7-22m., 7-1a.
Wilson Philological Lecture, 5 p.m.
Warren's Circus Hornby Road.
City Improvement Trust Meeting at 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. D'Balduino entered the Dock on Sunday and the s.s. Clyde yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kangra entered yesterday and the s.s. Ellrickdole left the Dock on Sunday. The s.s. Lochiel and s.s. Croydon entered the Dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per extra S. S. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst.

A PARSI FOREST OFFICER.—Among the passengers who arrived here by the last mail steamer, is Mr. Furdunjee K.E. Pavri, B. A., who proceeded to England to join the Cooper's Hill College, where he successfully passed the requisite examination, and has secured an appointment in the Forest Department. He is a nephew of the well-known Parsi cricketer, Dr. Mervanji Erachji Pavri.

FRENCH VISITORS TO BROACH.—The eminent French Lady tourists and the writers on the Parsi religion, Madam Menant and her accomplished daughter Miss Menant arrived at Broach on the 4th instant and were the guests of Khan Bahadur N.S. Ginwalla. After inspecting all the "Dokhmas"—old as well as new, as well as the sagris and the Agiaris they left for Baroda from where they will proceed to Ahmedabad.

A NEW DHARAMSHALA AT UDVADA.—Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Mistri has built and endowed a new Dharamshala at Udvada for the use of Parsis. In this town there is the oldest fire-temple, where Parsis from all parts of India periodically go to visit this ancient shrine and for their accommodation and comfort this inn has been built. This charitable institution will be consecrated to-morrow (Wednesday and named Furdun Baugh after the deceased son of the donor.

A MILITARY OFFICER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Lieutenant Skinner, who resides in the Officers' Sanitarium, at Colaba, has reported to the police that his servant Ismail Khan, who had been in his service for five days only, absconded during Saturday night, taking with him a gold watch chain, a silver chain, two sovereigns, and currency notes, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 177-14-0. The property was stolen from a locked box in his room, the key of which was kept in an open drawer and known to the servant only.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YATCH CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Belle of Chicago | Sousa |
| Overture | Concert | Titl |
| Selection | Harry Dacre's Songs | Adlam |
| Valse | Monte Christo | Kotlar |
| Selection | Little Christopher Columbus | Caryll |
| Polka | Bonne Bouche | Waldteufel |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup committed one Mahomed Dawood, a Mahomedan of bad repute to the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of criminal house trespass with the intention to commit theft. The accused had twelve previous convictions against him and had spent nearly ten years in jail. On the 26th ultimo, accused entered the house of one Abdul Kayub Mulla Fateh Ali, in Serang Street, but before he could lay his hand on anything, complainant awoke and had him arrested. Inspector O'Keeffe produced a record of twelve previous convictions, which the accused admitted.

ROBBING HIS HOSTS.—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett, charged Waman Gopal Dandeker, a Hindu, with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 311, the property of Ramkrishna Vithal. The complainant is a clerk in the Municipal Ward Office at Dadur, and resides at Bhandarwada, Matim. Accused who had recently arrived in Bombay, from Gwalior, was invited by complainant's brother to spend a few days with them. The invatation was accepted and on the 31st ultimo complainant and his brother had the honour of receiving their guest, who remained with them until the 2nd instant. On the latter date during the absence of his hosts, accused broke open two boxes and having abstracted therefrom ornaments and other articles of the value of Rs. 311, absconded from Bombay. The matter was reported to the police, who made inquirees, which resulted in the arrest of the man at Nasik on the 6th instant and the recovery of the whole of the property. Accused was brought down to Bombay yesterday morning in police cutody. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment.

## ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Colombo. She has brought the 2nd King's Royal Rifles from the latter port, en route to Rawalpindi, comprising of 17 officers, 2 ladies, 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, 4 children, 887 noncommissioned officers and men, 2 women, 1 child, 6 private followers, 5 chargers, and 30 boxes ammunition. Besides she had on board 15 men, rank and file of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, who were on board as a guard during the tour of Lord Curzon. The Clive again leaves for Karachi on the 10th instant with the Cheshire Regiment en route to Quetta. During the voyage she had a fine passage. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. Gore-Browne, King's Royal Rifles, Captains E. Pearce Serocold, J. E. Rhodes, W. Barnett, E. F. Ward, Lieuts. B. F. Waddington, G. Makins, A. R. Leith, Hon. A. F. W. Harris, 2nd Lieutenants F.G. Willon, G. Calme-Seymour, T. H. Harker, H. A. Vernon, R. N. Abadie.

Captain and Adjutant H. R. Green, 2nd K. R. Rifles Captain and Qr. Mr. J. W. Devane, 2nd K. R. Rifles, Lieutenant Macpherson R. A. M. C. Sister Miss Stainstreet, I. N. Service.

## WOOL TRADE.

ABSOLUTELY without parallel in the annals of the trade, and can only be described as disastrous, is the unqualified comment of Messrs. Willans and Overbury on the state of the London wool market for the twelve months just completed. Although some temporary reduction upon the rates current at the close of the previous year had been anticipated, no one was prepared for its extent and persistence. Importers were disinclined to meet the market, withdrawals became frequent, and a policy of holding back for a better market was adopted to an unprecedented extent. The result did not answer expectations; on the contrary, at sale after sale prices continued to drop step by step until, in spite of the decision to cut out the December auctions altogether, the close of the year saw quotations at their lowest—at all events, in the case of merino and all but the coarsest grades of crossbred staple. The causes for this extraordinary reaction, according to the authorities above quoted, are to be found partly in diminished consumption, following upon the abnormal activity witnessed in the latter half of 1899, and partly in the fact that buying, particularly as regards purchases made in the Colonial markets, had been to a great extent speculative, based on the strength of a large reported shortage in supply, and carried out apparently without regard to the financial responsibilities involved through the greatly enhanced cost of wool. As an illustration of the slump, it is announced that the quantity sold during the year in the London market only amounted to 829,500 bales, against 1,042,000 bales in the preceding twelve months, and of this it is estimated that 318,000 bales were taken for the Continent and 29,000 for America, leaving no more than 482,000 to the home trade.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

### A MERE STAKE-HOLDER.

DHARAMSEY DAMODER vs. LUKHMIDAS LILLADHER AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff asked that it may be declared that he is discharged from all liability in respect of a sum of Rs. 5,000 and interest; that directions may be given for the custody of the said sum; that the second and third defendants be required to interplead to one another concerning the claims set forth by them, etc. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Loundes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshah, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raiks, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah, appeared for the second and third defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he and the first defendant carried on business in partnership in Bombay as piece-goods merchants under the name of Lukhmidas Dharamsey until the 3rd November, 1899, when disputes arose and the partnership was dissolved. On the 30th October 1899, the first defendant gave a letter to the second and third defendants, addressed to the plaintiff, whereby first defendant directed plaintiff to pay to second defendant, on behalf of third defendant, a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the partnership funds and to debit the amount to the first defendant's account. The second defendant produced the titles to the plaintiff and demanded the said sum, but the firm's monies being then required in connection with its business, plaintiff declined to pay it in cash. It was then agreed between the parties that they should treat the money as having been deposited with the plaintiff at interest. An account was opened in the books of the second and third defendants, and was signed by the plaintiff. Plaintiff submitted that he had thus rendered himself personally liable to pay the sum while the first defendant had been discharged from his liability. On the 14th November, 1899, first defendant revoked the "havala" letter by a letter purporting to be written on the 30th October, 1899, asking plaintiff not to pay the sum of Rs. 5,000 to third defendant or any one else. On the 14th June 1900, the first defendant filed a suit against plaintiff in the High Court, claiming the Rs. 5,000, which suit is still pending, and which is for winding up the partnership. Plaintiff was advised that any decision which the Courts might come to in that suit would not be binding on the second and third defendants. The latter also claimed the sum from the plaintiff and had threatened to file a suit. Plaintiff submitted that, under the circumstances, his position was that of a mere stake-holder, and that he was ready to pay over the sum to the rightful owner.

The first defendant said that during the continuance of the partnership with the plaintiff, and in the course of its winding-up, the latter had made many attempts to cheat and defraud him. Many of such attempts had been defeated by the prompt action taken by this defendant, with the result, that the plaintiff had for some time harboured feelings of malice and vindictiveness towards this defendant. This suit was filed by plaintiff in collusion with the other defendants to annoy and harass this defendant and to defraud him of his share in the sum of Rs. 5,000. The opening and signing of an account in favour of the other defendants was an act entirely unauthorised by this defendant, and the plaintiff did so entirely at his own risk. He was personally interested in the said sum, the same being portion of the assets of the partnership which was not yet wound up. With a view to perfect the attempted fraud against this defendant, plaintiff had tampered with the books of the partnership and had attempted to make a fraudulent entry in support of the scheme.

In their written statement, the second and third defendants affirmed that the first defendant had no power whatever to revoke the "hawala," that the plaintiff having accepted the sum of Rs. 5,000 as a deposit loan from them, became their debtor for the same; and that he was not in the position of a mere stake-holder. They submitted that as against the first defendant, they were entitled to the sum of Rs. 5,000 and interest. They denied the allegations of collusion.

The Court proceeded with the hearing of evidence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

### A DENIAL OF CONTRACT OF SALE.

JAMSETJEE NASARWANJEE TATA VS. JIVAN MANGLI AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was instituted against Jivan Mangli, Thakubai, widow, and Kashinath Jivan Mangli, in which the plaintiff claimed possession of certain land at Sewree. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Rustom. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Dinshah D. Romer, represented the third defendant, the other two defendants appearing in person.

The plaintiff's case was to the effect that in March last the first two defendants agreed to sell to him certain land on the Sewree Road, at the rate of eight annas per square yard. It was agreed that Rs. 150 should be paid as earnest money and the balance within two months. The property had been measured and found to consist of 3,080 square yards of land. Subsequently to the sale to the plaintiff, the latter had ascertained that the first defendant had agreed to sell the land to Kashinath Laxuman, and that Kashinath did not intend to complete such contract. Plaintiff had found that the property was also mortgaged to the first defendant's father, but although he had been fully paid off he had failed to re-convey the property. Plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be compelled to hand over the land to him on his paying the amount of the balance due, namely Rs. 1,390.

The first and second defendants denied the sale of the land, while the third, a minor, said it was ancestral property in which he claimed a half share, and that the alleged ageement of sale was not binding upon him.

Mr. Justice Russell gave a decree for the plaintiff against the first two defendants with costs, but dismissed the suit as against the third defendant with costs.

## BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

### SATURDAY 12TH JANUARY.

1st entries closed on Monday 7th January at 7 p.m.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Whalebone by Figaro—Bender Lass 6 years.
Mr K O S's b aus g Sundowner, by Forest King—Julian Avenal.
Mr T C Naples ch aus m, Victoria by Deerswood—Irma (5 years).
Mr R Hunters b aus m Venus by Moorlad 14 1 14 (aged)

THE DESERT STAKES—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Krishnarao Gopalrao's b a h Reminder.
Mr Moostapha Ben Talib's g a h Chungiz.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Plebeian 13 3 1-2
Mr D M's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2.
Mr D M's b a h Imperial 14 1.
Mr Farmers b a h Behram, 14,0 1-2-6 years.
Mr Farmers ch a h Expert. 13-3.
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Cherwood.
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Miskin 6 years.
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4.
Mr Moffats b a h Rory II 13 3 1-2.

THE MOFUSSIL STAKES—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Mathradas Goculdas ch cb m La Baliff, 4 years.
H H The chief of Mhaisals g cb g Transvaal.
Captain G Moores ch cb g Menelaus, aged
Mr P Bowrings bl cb g Killarney, 6 years.
Messrs G K and D D's b cb g Exile II, 4 years.

THE JANUARY STAKES—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Mathradas Goculdas' b a h Exchange 14 0,
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 13 2 1-4.
Mr D M's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2.
Mr J P's g a h Vakil, 13 3
Messrs G K and D Ds b a h Pehlwan II 13 2 1-2.
H H Maharaja Holkers b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A M Amer's g a h Greymist II 13 2 1-2.
Mr B's b a h Buddhor, 13,2 3-4.
Mr Baldrey's ch a h Boy. 13,2 1-2.
Mr Abdoolali Lookmanjee's g a h Hoosainee, 14,0.
Mr A's Taminie's g a h Saood, 13 1 1-2.
5 Mr Taher Mahomed H Oosman's g a h Silver Jubilee 13 3.

THE SYDNEY PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Nazer Beg's b. h. aus m Investment 14-0.
Mr G Hunter's g aus g Good Boy by Goodfellow 14.0 3-4.
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Fancy, late Fawn by Faust Fancy 14.1
Messrs G K V D D's ch E m Marguerite, II 10.3.
Messrs G K V D D's ch aus m Veera 14,0.
Mr Hajibhoy Visram's br aus Nautilus 14.1.
Mr Moffat's br E g Sentry, By Scout—Galopin mare 13, 1 3-4.

THE HEAVY WEIGHT STAKES—Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet.
Mr R G Hunter's b aus g Saltbush by the Broker—dam unknown, (aged).
Mr Baldrey's b aus m Lola by Forest King 14 1 1-2 (7 years).
Mr Hunters or aus m Zephys by Ener, by Musket Mayis by Maribynong (6 years.)
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's br aus g Holkar (aged)
Mr W Moran's bl aus c Pry, by the Inquisitor—Negress (years)
Mr J H C's b aus g Fife and Drum (3 years.)

Second entries close on Tuesday 8 January at 7 p.m.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

## MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Annual Municipal Budget Estimates and Complete Accounts, 1886-87 to 1899-1900, exhibiting how Budget Estimates are almost invariably brought forward with a Deficit, and how the actuals generally end in a Surplus:—

| | Budget Estimates. | | | Revenue Estimates and Actuals. | | | Expenditure Estimates and Actuals. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Deficit. | Estimates. | Actuals. | More. | Estimates. | Net grants after addition and subtraction. | Actuals. | Less. | Lapsed Grants. | Savings in Expenditure after Deducting Lapsed Grants. | Actual Surplus or Deficit According to complete Accounts. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | [illegible] | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1886-87 | 4322950 | 4405750 | 82800 | 4322950 | 4901814 | 578864 | 4105759 | 5 95609 | 4176362 | 131 247 | 1179371 | 139868 | +725452 |
| 1887-88 | 4457050 | 4690677 | 233627 | 4457050 | 5166529 | 709479 | 4690677 | 6152188 | 5512690 | 639498 | 523940 | 115558 | —646161 |
| 1888-89 | 4646750 | 5050185 | 30343 | 4646750 | 4966192 | 319442 | 5050185 | 5844135 | 5201257 | 642878 | 478876 | 164002 | —236065 |
| 1889-90 | 4920200 | 5243156 | 322956 | 4920200 | 5342169 | 421969 | 5243156 | 5819821 | 5042404 | 777417 | 405083 | 372334 | +299765 |
| 1890-91 | 5407300 | 5800194 | 392894 | 5407300 | 5861182 | 453882 | 5800194 | 6564924 | 5553031 | 1011893 | 549481 | 462412 | +308151 |
| 1891-92 | 5769675 | 6078371 | 308696 | 5769675 | 6084703 | 315028 | 6078371 | 6723082 | 5670681 | 1052401 | 544727 | 507674 | +414022 |
| 1892-93 | 5950317 | 6632978 | 682661 | 5950317 | 6672943 | 722626 | 6632978 | 7306849 | 6545511 | 761317 | 355296 | 406021 | +127432 |
| 1893-94 | 6145820 | 6430488 | 284668 | 6145820 | 6762694 | 616874 | 6430488 | 7757545 | 6963928 | 793616 | 512459 | 282156 | — 201234 |
| 1894-95 | 6074500 | 6257211 | 182711 | 6074500 | 6539372 | 464872 | 6257211 | 7013631 | 6373185 | 640446 | 484 17 | 155928 | 165887 |
| 1895-96 | 6234300 | 6355169 | 120869 | 6234300 | 6761710 | 527410 | 6355169 | 7370530 | 6702515 | 668015 | 480019 | 187996 | +59115 |
| 1896-97 | 6565700 | 6632248 | 67248 | 6565700 | 6208977 | —356723 | 6632248 | 7936310 | 7004742 | 931568 | 671165 | 260403 | —795765 |
| 1897-98 | 6790100 | 6919495 | 129395 | 6790100 | 7145560 | 355460 | 6919495 | 8441310 | 7496969 | 944341 | 588509 | 355832 | —355409 |
| 1898-99 | 7227600 | 7254300 | 26707 | 7227600 | 7161911 | —65689 | 7254340 | 8855049 | 7339025 | 1516024 | 989109 | 536915 | —177114 |
| 1899-1900 | 8315000 | 7949100 | +365600 | 8315000 | 8829817 | 514817 | 7996039 | 8842023 | 7392479 | 1449544 | 951911 | 597633 | +143038 |

NOTE—(a) It will be seen from Column 14 that there have been 8 years of net surplus, amounting to Rs 35,30,243 6 years of net deficit amounting to Rs 24,11,748, so that, on the whole, there has been a net surplus on 14 years of Rupees 11,18,495, say an average of Rs 80,000 per annum.

(b) But it will be noted that during these fourteen years, the original budget estimates have invariably been exhibited (save the year 1899-1900) with a Deficit. As a matter of fact, however, the actuals of revenue have been in excess of the budget estimates all through (save in two years;) while the actuals of expenditure, despite additional grants over budget estimates and other transfers, have invariably been less, showing a minimum excess of over six lakhs and a maximum of fifteen and a half lakhs.

(c) It will also be noted that after the lapsed grants had been brought in 1892-93 to a minimum have again been so manipulated as to mount higher till in 1898 and 1899 they reached over 9 lakhs! This column 12 of Lapsed Grants is really the key of the larger or smaller expenditure of each each year.

D. E. WACHA.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 8.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
At 10-45 a.m.
For Judgment.

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba—Captain and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

508-00—In person—Jetha Jurwant vs Memon Esmail Ebrahim and another—Daphtary and F—Part heard
455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhowjee and another vs Purshotum Vithal—Bicknell M and M—Part heard

Long Causes.

608-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridham Gopinath and others vs Gordhundas Goculdas—Bicknell M and M—Part heard
683-00—Madhavji V—Rattansi Canjee vs Kursandas Ramdas and others—Little and Co and Payne G S and M
227-00—Hiralal M and M—Sakri alias Ratanvahoo vs Shamji Lilladhur and others—Payne G S and M Bhaishanker and K.
407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas others—Crawford B and Co
405-00—Shamrao M—Mohona Mahadoo and another vs Sukaram Soobram and another—K B Mehta
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosin Khan bin Mirza Gulam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K
75-00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Salay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M
320-98—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and others—M and J
502-00—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V
700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

12-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dayal Gopal vs Manoobai—Ardeshir H and D
31-93—In person—Moongibai widow vs Casinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co
18-00—Wadia and G—Sha Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne G S and M
26-00—Matubhai J and M—Mansi Patramal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Wadia
3-00—C and Wadia—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubai J and M
21-00—Wadia and G—Sha Kessowji Bhimji and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai and J
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Regibai widow vs Ramdas Oodhowdas and others—Edgelow G and W
29-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hawabibi widow vs Syed Jaffer Sha Shehjada—R N Motabhoy
40-00—Madhowjee V—Ratanvahu widow vs Hirabai widow—P F Pavri
33-00—Sorabjee and J—Nicholas Sebastian Periera and another vs Anna Maria Pereira and another—Mantri and B
25-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ebrahim Peer Mahomed vs Joonusins Fazul Mahomed—Framjee and D
17-98—Framjee and D—Joonus Fazal Mahomed and others vs Ebrahim Hajee Peer Mahomed—Ardeshir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

742-98—Dikshit and D—Gulba Anunda and others vs Vithal Damji Karaley and others—Khunderao and S and Daphtary and F.
302-99—In person—Luximidas Ebjijvs Virappa Mundade and others
378-00—Payne G S and M—George Otto Rasch and another vs Varde and Co—Chitnis M and M—For postponement.
466-00—Payne G S and M—Bhirubakas Bagla vs Zalikabai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—For postponement.
558-00—Bhaishanker and K—Thakordas Parmanand and others vs Khooshalchand Tarachand and another
604-00—Dikshit and D—Mahomedally Abdul Roosein and another vs Janardhan Sadashiv Achawle—Hiralal M and M
619-00—Little and Co—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Atmaram Govind Naik
632-00—In person—Amerchand Veerjee and another vs Lalji Bawa and another
724-00—Lilladhar and D—Bai Sarasvatibai vs Dossabai Cuvarji Doct r and another.
727-00—Muiji and R—Ruttonbai widow and another vs Bai Nainbai widow and another—Daphtary and F
741-00—Bhaishunker and K—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Hormusje Ardesir Wadia—Edgelow G and W
768-00—In person—Virji Piraj and others vs Kursondas Anandjee
772-00—Framjee and D—Ghelabhai Ashpal vs Vijpal Kesoow and others
749-00—Muljee and R—Bhima Rupa and another vs Rumjanbhai Babunbhai and another—Payne G S and M—Part heard

For Investigation of Pauperism.

43-00—In person—Kamabai Sewpal Kunbai vs Jogulprasad Dewkaprasad—M H Khan
41-00—In person—Soonderjee Mowjee vs Meghji Vulubdas and others
19-00—In person—Ramjanally Jewabhoy vs Khatizabai widow and others

Long Causes.

273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjeevan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—Smetham B and N—Part heard
820-00—K D Shroff—Chotalal Jawerdas vs Sarafalli Tyaball (settled)
567-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Issuf Mahomed Sulleman vs W H Hale—Crawford B and Co, for trial of issues.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M
165-00—In person—Ramchand Boniram and others vs Sowanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and F D and Co for postponement
124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Rangape—K J Mantri—For postponement
295-99—Smitham B and N—Siskaram Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others
288-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Sunderlal Deokinandan and another—Wadia and G
37-00—Mantri and B—Hassam Adam Patel and others vs Hirajee Kaloo and others—Payne G S and M
216-00—In person a pauper—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas Mehta and others—Edgelow G and W
452-00—N M Cama—Shaveksha Pestonjee Sanjana vs Piroy J Fissher—Nanu and H
309-99—Wadia and G—Joosub Hajee Ali vs Aboo Bucker Oomer—Payne G S and M

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Deliciously perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Maroa, 4,457 tons, Captain C A Adams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Adelina Patti, 1,988 tons, Captain J Civilair, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Lucknow, 2,370 tons, Captain D Morrison, sailed yesterday, for Havre and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,473 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, 25th December with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta 2,854 tons, Captain A Symons, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 27th December, with a cargo of coal, and general.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain T Rossevich, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, with a general cargo, and Mr Karman as a passenger.

THE s s Buceras, 2,595 tons, Captain, W Dardin, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from New York, 23rd November, with a general cargo and 46,000 cases of kerosine oil, for Rangoon.

THE s s Clan Murray, 3,120 tons, Captain T Beer, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 27th December, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain G T Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta, 9th December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

### ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 4,098 tons, Captain A S Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 18th December, via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut, Mrs and Miss Rawson, Mr and Mrs Pelhill and 4 children, Miss Drake, Mr Naverbrai, Mr Lekhramal, Mr and Mrs D de Agathy and 6 children, Rev W Smith, one gentleman, Major W A McLead, Miss N Reid, Madame de Froncier, Miss Devonshire, Mr Willcox, Mr B A Meyer, Lieut F Wagermann, Mr and Miss Sealy, Miss McGregor, Mr F Mahomed, and Mrs Rosenburg and infant.

THE following warning was issued yesterday by the Port Officer:—Storm signal: Barometer low and falling over North-East angle of the Arabian Sea and the weather is likely become squally and slightly unsettled off Kathiawar Coast.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Lawrenzo | 2031 | Wing | Karachi | 13-1 | F M & Co |
| C | Dido | 3127 | Pickerin | Antwerp | 10-1 | F Muir & Co |
| E | Berk Hall | 2737 | Peterson | Antwerp | 11-1 | J Mackintosh |
| F | Hoseinee | 984 | Hughes | Karachi | 16-1 | B & P S N Co |
| G | Mozaffari | 1348 | Baker | | | B & P S N Co |
| H&J | Adelina Patti | 1989 | Sinclair | Marseilles | 8-1 | J M & Co |
| M | Zamania | 2892 | Lee | Madras | 14-1 | M M & Co |
| N | Kangra | 1478 | Gray | | | M M & Co |
| O | Dragoman | 2214 | Waters | Marseilles | 10-1 | K N & Co |
| | HARBOUR WALL. | | | | | |
| | Sabermati | 524 | Fukeer | Karachi | 6-1 | Sheprd & Co |
| | Kaveri | 553 | Ahmed | Bhowenagar | 8-1 | Do |
| | Premier | 51 | Esmail | Marmagoa | 7-1 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | D Balduino | 3044 | Brisco | Genoa | 15-1 | C Boggiano |
| 4 | Bormida | 1499 | Sartorio | Hongkong | 17-1 | E Delaya |
| 5 | Tientsin | 2555 | Bennet | Japan | 10-1 | P & O S N Co |
| 7 | Sirdar | 2264 | Rawlings | London | 12-1 | Bombay Co |
| 8 | M Teresa | 1922 | Rassevich | China | 7-1 | A L S N Co |
| 9 | Pekin | 2523 | | London | 12-1 | P & O S N Co |
| 10 | Hiroshima Maru | | | Japan | 8-1 | N Kaisha |
| 14 | Kola | 497 | Robertson | Karachi | 11-1 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Cy of Lucknow | 2370 | Morrison | Hamburg | 7-1 | F F & Co |
| 16 | Akbar | 1449 | Baldwin | | | H C Joosub |
| | HARBOUR WALL. | | | | | |
| | Pachumba | 545 | Rickford | Karachi | 8-1 | M M & Cd |
| | MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK. | | | | | |
| | Massilia | 2908 | Leyon | Marseilles | 12-1 | P & O S N Co |

* Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Buceros s | Durdin | New York, Nov 23 |
| | Ellora s | Archdeacon | Calcutta, Dec 9 |
| | D Balduino s | Dominico | Genoa, Dec 18 |
| 6 | Clan Murray s | Beer | Calcutta, Dec 27 |
| | Parramatta s | Symons | Calcutta, Dec 27 |
| | Kangra s | Gray | Moulmein, Dec 25 |
| | R I M S Clive | Baugh | Colombo, Jan 2 |
| 7 | Clyde s | Valentine | Shanghai, Dec 18 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Maria Teresa s | Rasswich | Shanghai |
| | Maroa s | Adams | Calcutta |
| | City of Lucknow s | Morrison | Havre, &c |

The steamer Adelina Patti, Captain Civilair, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesteday:—
Steamer Parramatta, for China.
" D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th January.

1. The Battalion will parade for Drill under the Adjutant at the B E S School, Byculla, at 6-45 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th instant, and at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-45 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant. Attendance at either of these parades will count as attendance at Commanding Officers Parade. No man can count two.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th January.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L and Squad drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade, at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 12th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort for the purpose of drill with 6 inch B L and 10 inch R. M. L. guns.

3. The Range-finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate, to-day and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday. 11th inst, at 6-45 a.m. No's 1 are requested to each detail a man to attend this class, and all members desirous of instruction are invited to attend.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla every Wednesday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and, Byculla 6-12 a.m. Recruits are specially requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to fire their course.

5. There will be a meeting of the N-C Officers of No. 2 Company after Drill this evening.

6. The Brake will leave the Corps Club as usual for Byculla on Drill nights at 8-15 p m., commencing to-day.

7. The Regimental Committee will meet at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Wednesday 9th instant at 6 45 p.m. Business most important.

8. There will be a meeting of the Carbine Association Committee, on Thursday 10th instant, same time and place as above to determine this year's programme.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 3rd January 1901.

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1900-01 | 16,440,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 29th December 1900 | 7,210,149 |
| Balance to be remitted from 30th December 1900 to 31st March 1901 | 9,229,881 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th January, as compared with the statement of 29th December:—

| | Dec. 29. | Jan. 5. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Capital | 100,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 70,00,000 | 70,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 56,16,379 | 45,71,442 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 31,66,669 | 26,18,417 |
| Other Deposits | 440,26,391 | 5,14,43,944 |
| Post Bills | 8,745 | 9,007 |
| Credits undrawn | 19,95,194 | 17,35,551 |
| Rs. | 718,13,378 | 773,78,361 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 74,36,473 | 72,57,901 |
| Other authorised Securities | 14,77,517 | 14,74,599 |
| Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities | 72,35,731 | 74,42,723 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 239,74,501 | 2,85,58,848 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 178,85,131 | 1,77,56,268 |
| Dead Stock | 3,98,631 | 3,73,631 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 20,861 | 14,145 |
| Bullion | | |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,82,300 | 3,96,181 |
| Cash | 129,02,203 | 1,41,04,065 |
| Rs. | 718,13,378 | 7,73,78,361 |

## BOMBAY RACES.

9TH, 11TH 13TH, AND 16TH, FEBRUARY 1901.

Owners are reminded that 2nd Entries close on Tuesday, 8th January, 1901.

BOMBAY 4th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1901.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 7 p.m. on Monday, 7th January.

2nd Entries close at 7 p. m. on Tuesday, 8th January 1901.

CECIL GRAY.
Byculla Club, Fombay, 3rd January, 1901.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 5.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl is pleased to nominate Mr R P Ashton, Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C E Yate C S I C M G I S C is confirmed as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan with effect from the 24th Dec 1900.

Mr C Boggiano, Consul for Italy at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 17th Dec.

Lieut H B St John I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is posted as an assistant to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H B St John I S C an Assistant to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana to be the Magistrate of Abu vice Lieut C A Smith I S C and with effect from the 22nd Dec 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—To be Aide-de-Camp—Capt C Champion de Crespigny and Life Guards vice Capt G E Tyrrell who reverts to his appointment as Extra Aide de-Camp dated 17th Dec.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—2nd Lieut R L C Sweeny dated 29th Nov.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENTS.

Vety Major W H Kemp (Retired List) is reappointed to the Army Vety Dept in India as a temporary measure with effect from the 10th Nov 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

Capt and Brevet Major P G Shawell I S C Military Accounts Dept has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half pay with effect from the 1st Dec 1900 subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—From 1st April 1900 in the room of Surgeon-Genl C E Mc Vittie Indian Medical Service (Madras) retired with the special additional pension of £350; and Col J H Newman M D Indian Medical Service Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Verrieres, Asst Engr 1st grade whose services were lent to Burma Railways Co is on return from leave, transferred to State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director Railway Construction for employment on the N-W Railway.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 7.

Sunday: The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in north-east India and has been steady in Burma. It has fallen slightly to briskly in Lower Sind, Gujarat and west of the Peninsula and briskly in the Persian Gulf, but continues steady in Baluchistan. Light showers have fallen at Mussorie, Vizagapatam and Cocanada and a few drops of rain have been received in Upper Burma. Skies are clear over nearly the whole country and weather is fine and settled except perhaps in Lower Sind and Gujarat, where a fall of barometer may precede the appearance of another depression over that region. Temperature has fallen rapidly in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces and Berar and is below normal over practically the whole of northern India, Bombay and across the head of the Peninsula. It is however in considerable to very large excess in Central and lower Burma and Tenasserim and east of the Peninsula. It is most largely below normal in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces.

Monday: The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in north-east India and Burma, has been steady in the Punjab, and has fallen slightly in Baluchistan, briskly in the Persian Gulf and briskly to rapidly in Gujarat and Bombay. A depression has appeared over Kathiawar, where pressure is in large defect. No rain has been received except at Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, where light showers are reported but skies are clouding over in north-west India, especially in Rajputana and Sind due to the depression in Kathiawar, and conditions are slightly unsettled over this area. Temperature is below normal over the whole of Northern India and is in large to very large defect in Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces. It continues in considerable to large excess in Lower Burma, Tenasserim and south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Karachi, Jamnagar, Bhuj and Ratnagiri, pressure changes have been small and irregular over the whole country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south.

Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures remain much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the lowest 38° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in Mysore and at Madras, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Aden.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is fine over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 11 | 12 | 43 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 17 | 7 | 39 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 7 | 41 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 4 | 16 |
| Total | 33 | 38 | 187 |
| Total plauge deaths to date | 81,151 | 67,018 | |
| Same date last year | 59 | 45 | 294 |

WAS HE FOLLOWED?

THERE was nobody following William Perring, yet his fear, or feeling, that his movements were being tracked made him shake like a dry leaf on a tree. And so it would anybody. Nothing is more scaring than the thought of danger from secret enemies. Why, men have gone mad over the mere dread of them.

But Perring had no reason to suppose he was followed; in truth he knew it couldn't be; his memory and his conscience assured him of that.

Here's the story; you can see how matters were for yourself. Perring as dock labourer; he lives at 45, Duke Street, Devonport, and is thirty-nine years old. That he is naturally a strong and healthy man goes without argument; otherwise he wouldn't be a dock labourer; it isn't a calling for weak chaps.

Well, up to April, 1899, he was up to his work; sound in mind and limb. Then he began to feel mean and stale. He says he had a nasty tightness and heaviness about his chest, and his victuals settled down inside of him like a lump of lead in soft ground; and he took to having spells of heart palpitation that shook him as the engine shakes a ship when the screw kicks out of water.

He managed, did poor Perring, to pull through his day's work and then got home and down on the sofa as quick as he could. His supper was ready, but he had no use for it, he couldn't eat.

In telling all this one day—the 30th of November 1899, it was—Perring said, "My body ached all over, and I got so nervous and irritable I couldn't bear to have my own children about me. I was that touchy and miserable, I merely wanted to be let alone.

"Gradually I got so bad that when out on the dock the idea would come into my head that I was followed, and I'd shake like a leaf.

"The doctor said I was suffering from indigestion, and that my nevousness and weakness all came from that; but he wasn't able to help me.

"Then one of my mates said, 'Why dont you try Mother Seigel's Syrup! It cured me of the same thing.

"So I got a small bottle, and it did me some good, and I thought if I kept on using it I might be a well man yet. Any way I resolved to give it a chance.

"As I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup—and a good 'mother' to lots of poor sufferers she is—I felt better and better. The tightness and weight at my chest went away, and I ate my food and enjoyed it as I used to do.

"In all took Mother Seigel's Syrup several weeks and then I stopped; and now I am as well as ever I was in my life."

Perring (good luck be with him!) is down on the dock regularly on work days, and the only thing that "follows" him is the regret that this mate didn't shout out, "Mother Seigel's Syrup!" in the month of April, 1899.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
T. E. LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE.
BURLESQUE
"JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT"
UP TO DATE.
NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES.
NEW DRESSES. NEW SCENERY.
50 performers.
22nd, 24th and 29th JANUARY, 1901.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
PLAN AT MESSERS. SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
PIANOFORTES The Best.
PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
PIANOFORTES by BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
Cash prices lower than London Cash prices.
Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS,
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AND
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No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

### EXCHANGE.

THE market has been quiet to-day without much business passing. One Bank is reported to have given Demand for the mail at 1s. 4 1-8d. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ......... 1s. 4 1-16d.
" Demand ......... 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ... 1s. 4 11-32d. 1s, 4 3-8d.
" " France ... 171 to 171 1-4
30 Days' sight Japan ......... 148
" " Shanghai ......... 208
Silver, London ......... 29 5-16
" New York ......... 63 3-8

### GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the Imports into and Exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail :—

| | Imports. Rs. | Exports. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Coins | 53,935 | ... |
| Gold Bullion | 3,675,000a | ... |
| Silver Coins | 211,839 | ... |
| Silver Bullion | ... | ... |

a On Government account.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | 10,44,937 |
| " " " Branches | Dec. | 5,48,252 |
| Other " | Inc. | 74,17,553 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | 1,78,572 |
| Other authorised " | Dec. | 2,948 |
| Loans | Inc. | 45,84,347 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | Dec. | 1,28,863 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | 86,119 |
| Cash | Inc. | 12,01,862 |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market opened to-day at Rs. 95-12 for Ready and Rs. 95-15 for Settlement ; and during the day, in the absence of buyers and any support from the bulls, the Market declined to Rs. 95-9-0, but closed steady at Rs. 95-11 for Settlement.

### SHARES.

The Market is quiet. Tapti Valley's have improved to Rs. 455 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation's are Rs. 6,825 ; New Issue, Rs. 1730 ; Kemp's are quoted Rs. 359. The other shares remain unchanged.

### COTTON.

The Market in Bombay has slightly advanced in sympathy with the rise at Home. The arrivals into Bombay on Saturday, 5 January, 1901, amounted to 11,642 bales. The following are the quotations as fixed this afternoon by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld. :—

| Growths. | Fine. Rs. | F. G. Rs. | Good. Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms | 197 | 185 | 176 | Jan. 25 |
| Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms | 199 | 189 | ... | Do |
| Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned | 203 | ... | ... | Do |
| Bilattee, Machine-ginned | 201 | 200 | ... | Do |
| Do Hand-ginned | 202 | 198 | .. | Do |
| Khandeish Machine-ginned | ... | 211 | .. | Do |
| Julgaum Machine-ginned | ... | 233 | ... | Do |
| Akola Machine-ginned<br>Khamgaum Machine-ginned<br>Karanja Machine-ginned | 215 | 212 | ... | |
| Oomra, Good Staple | 220 | 215 | ... | Do |
| Broach, Machine-ginned | 240 | ... | .. | Mar. 25 |
| Do Do | ... | ... | 230 | Mar. 15-25 |
| Bhownugger, Machine-gd. | 227 | 217 | ... | April-May. |
| Do Hand-ginned | ... | ... | 205 | May 15-25 |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar | ... | ... | 227 | May 25 |
| Western | ... | ... | 217 | Do |

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

| | Yesterday. | Since 1st Oct. 1900. | Since 1st Oct. 1899 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 3,254 | 84,787 | 48,922 |
| Barsee and Nugur | 412 | 22,995 | 11,697 |
| Berar | 6,982 | 167,435 | 58,674 |
| Hinguughat | 121 | 3,972 | 2,249 |
| Dhollera | ... | 2,182 | 31,544 |
| Broach | ... | 299 | 24,002 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 16 | 8,455 | 13,909 |
| Westerns | 5 | 1,901 | 600 |
| Bengals | 723 | 68,251 | 153,263 |
| Sind | ... | 579 | 9,139 |
| Persian | 13 | 1,619 | 1,580 |
| American | 116 | 5,399 | 3,866 |
| Egyptian | ... | 2,531 | 3,546 |
| Other sorts | ... | 2,921 | 1,194 |
| Total | 11,642 | 373,146 | 364,185 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Market for Wheat remains unchanged ; White Delhi is quoted to-day Rs. 4-6, April-May, delivery.

LINSEED is rather dull both for ready and forward delivery and there is very little doing in the article. The quotations are :—

Linseed bold, ready, Rs. 9-10 ; Rs. 8-7-0, April-May.

We have nothing to report in regard to RAPESEED prices being unchanged. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, bold ...Rs. 8-4 nominal
" Delhi ......... " 8-6-6, April-May dely

The Market for POPPYSEED is firm and some business is being done by shipping offices :—

Ready description stands at Rs. 8 13 ; April May at Rs. 7-9.

CASTORSEED is steady and several large export houses are reported to have bought various lots

Ready is quoted Rs. 37-4-0 and April-May Rs 34.

The Market for GINGELLYSEED is also steady and several firms are buying freely. The following are to-day's quotations :—

Gingellyseed, new, 85 per cent. ... Rs. 43-12
" " 75 " ...... " 42-12
" " 50 " ...... " 41-8
" " Red ...... " 40 to 41

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay.

| | Yesterday. cwts. | Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts. | Since 1st Jan 1899. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,267 | 12,220 | 22,632 |
| Linseed | 250 | 1,083 | 1,268 |
| Rapeseed | 67 | 387 | 1,081 |
| Gingellyseed | 10,564 | 69,825 | 58,733 |
| Poppyseed | 27 | 335 | 144 |
| Groundnuts | 33 | 1,564 | 1,161 |
| Castorseed | 3,299 | 15,940 | 3,515 |
| Rice | 1,711 | 26,581 | 99,570 |
| Myrabollams | 1,094 | 11,158 | not recorded. |

### THE WHEAT TRADE IN ENGLAND.

When the last mail left the Markets in England were in very queit state and prices were rather lower. America had sent no news encouraging to the Market, and European buyers, as a rule, were fairly well stocked, so that they were the less disposed to pay the premium for future shipments, which was asked. The cabled reports from the Argentine republic stated the weather conditions were less unfavourable, and as the harvest was about to commence the earlier districts a continuance of unfavourable weather would be very prejudicial. It was, however, generally believed that there would be no serious failure of the crop such as was foreshadowed in the reports previously received, although the yield was not likely to be so large as in the previous two years. The present estimates vary from 50 per cent of last years' crop up to 90 per cent thereof. The wheat crop in Great Britain has been officially stated at 52,639,000 bushels, which, with the small production in Ireland added, made a total for the United Kingdom of 54,000,000 bushels, or about 6,800,000 qrs : which is the smallest output since the disastrous yield of 1895 which was only 4,750,000 qrs. The total requirements of the United Kingdom for food, seed, &c being about 30,250,000 qrs, it follows that the quantity required to supplement this home production i 23,450,000 qrs. The reserves of old can be drawn upon for 450,000 qrs, so that England will have to import 23,000,000 qrs as a minimum. The crops and imputs of the United Kingdom for the past seven years would tous compare as follows :—

| | Average. | Yield. Rs. | Imports. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 1,901,000 | 6,800,000 | 23,000,000 |
| 1899 | 2,056,283 | 8,400,000 | 21,705,000 |
| 1898 | 2,158,479 | 9,360,000 | 22,631,000 |
| 1897 | 1,943,000 | 7,030,000 | 21,631,000 |
| 1896 | 1,735,000 | 7,250,000 | 21,448,000 |
| 1895 | 1,454,000 | 4,750,000 | 22,237,000 |
| 1894 | 1,977,000 | 7,400,000 | 21,631,000 |

The present season's required imports, in the United Kingdom are, therefore the largest on record, with the single exception of the season 1895-96 The abnormal quantity imported in 1894 was far above what was actually required.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULLER—January 1, at Ralston, Mussoorie, the wife of W C W Muller, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—January 4, at Halls Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of J O Robinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARNES—BETHAM—January 1, at the Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev G E Nicolls, assisted by the Rev H Herbert, Osmond Mainwaring Barnes, second son of Col Barnes, C B, late Bengal Cavalry, to Laura Letitia, eldest daughter of G K Betham, I F S.

DEATH.

WARD—January 2, at Nellore, Ida Cecilia, the darling elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F T Ward, aged 9 years, 3 months and 6 days.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

W. S. G.—Details too gruesome for publication.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF BALUCHISTAN.

IT is seldom there is much anxiety on the score of insufficient rain in Baluchistan, but in the past year, according to the newly issued report of Mr. Barnes, the Governor-General's Agent, never since the agency was formed had the people been nearer to famine. The rainfall has been deficient for three years. Springs and kareses have dried up or diminished in volume. There were no floods last autumn in the hill-streams, and everywhere the irrigated area was much contracted. The consequence was much scarcity and distress and a serious diminution of prosperity from the Makran coast or Las Bala to the Gomal river. Fortunately in no place did the scarcity approach to a famine, except in a few villages in the Sibi District, where gratuitous relief was found necessary, and in parts of the Marui and Bugti hills, where the distress was mitigated by some free doles of food-grain distributed through the headmen. In other parts of the Agency it was found sufficient to provide additional employment by a large programme of public works, chiefly roads, by a liberal grant of advances for the purchase of grain and cattle. Provincial resources were unable to find money owing to the strain on the finances and the Government of India found the necessary funds. Fortunately the winter rains were good and the subsequent summer rains were above the average, so that now agricultural prospects are much better than they were six months ago. A gratifying feature of the Baluchistan report is that although such severe scarcity is recorded, it was not accompanied by any increase in serious crime. Mr. Barnes does not claim that the Baluchi has made any remarkable advance in general morality, attributing the fact rather to the emigration of many of the tribesmen, who felt the pinch of scarcity, to India and Afghanistan in search of work. Among these were large numbers of Marris and Bugtis and of the Khan's Zemindars in Katchi, who flocked into Sind and the Punjab, while from Pishin and Zhob, the emigration was towards Afghanistan. Possibly we had the bulk of Baluchi budmashes in India during the time of their trouble. It is a distinct disadvantage that at such times the vicious thrive while the virtuous perish. But at all events, there were only six cases of murderous outrage.

One of these was the memorable attack on the Quetta Brewery, which Mr. Barnes is disposed to look upon rather as an organised raid than a fanatical outbreak. The men were found to be Sumalari Mengals, who were originally inhabitants of the Bolan and Shorarad, but who had lately emigrated across the border to Shorawak. None of the men had any grievance against Government. They were poor. Drought and high prices had rendered them desperate. They had travelled to Kandahar in the hope of sharing in the free grants of land which the Amir was said to be offering to emigrants from Baluchistan. But they did not succeed and possibly mistaking the brewery for a treasury determined to attack it. Most of them are now in jail and the relatives of others are held as hostages. Last March some Baluchi desperadoes crossed the frontier and penetrated as far as the Musalikh range near Quetta, with the intention of raiding a Levy thana. But this attempt proved futile. The other two outrages were directed against railway servants and in all cases the culprits were captured and punished. Reparation was also exacted from the village or community to which the offenders belonged, the sins of the fathers being thus visited on the children and of the children on the fathers. This, to some may seem, severe, but on the other hand the agent to the Governor-General complains that it has occasionally been hinted in the public press that the fanatical outrages in Baluchistan are due to the leniency of the local administration—an accusation which we cannot accept as being proven. Considering the size of the districts of the Agency and the character of the tribesmen Mr. Barnes stoutly maintains that the number of crimes of violence reported compare favourably with any province of India, and in no part of the frontier is the criticism less applicable than to Baluchistan. Among the ignorant and fanatical Mahomedans of the frontier, adds Mr. Barnes, it is inevitable at present that so-called Ghazi cases will occasionally occur, and no amount of police protection and no arms regulations, will suffice to prevent a determined man who is anxious to lose his life and who bides his opportunity, from now and then succeeding in his object. The principle recognised in Baluchistan, and doubtless the soundest, is that the best way to stop these outrages is to interest the people themselves in their repression or prevention, by strictly enforcing village and tribal responsibility and by making it abundantly clear that all connected with the fanatic will have to pay a penalty for his crime. The murder of Mr. Nicholas, the mining engineer at Khost, who was killed while asleep is not regarded as having been a fanatical outrage, the motive being robbery. The culprits were not discovered, but in accordance with the usual practice tribal responsibility was enforced and the neighbouring Panezais will have to pay two thousand rupees unless the offenders are produced. In a case of fanatical outrage at Duki the village was fined two thousand eight hundred rupees besides being forced to surrender fifty swords and ten guns.

A section of the report which will attract much attention at the present time, is that which deals with the Chagai district, affecting as it does the leasing of Nushki and the development of the trade-route from Quetta to the Persian frontier. Nushki has been leased from the Khan of Khalat on a perpetual quit-rent of nine thousand rupees per annum. The tract, Captain Webb-Ware explains, is interposed like a wedge between the deserts of Chagai, through which the trade route runs to the Persian frontier and which are under our control, and the Shararud Pargana of the British Indian district of Pishin. The authority of the Khan over this distant corner of his dominions was very slight, the tribes were constantly at feud with each other and with the Amir's subjects in the neighbouring district of Shorawak. Therefore the portion of the trade route which ran through this country was very insecure. Now that we have direct control over it matters have improved and we have now a complete belt of properly administered territory running all along the border of Afghanistan from Domandi on the Gomal river to the frontier of Seistan. Thus, practically the whole of the trade route lies in territory under British control. Nevertheless the Governor-General's agent entertains some doubt as to whether the acquisition of Nushki will prove remunerative from a financial point of view. So far Nushki has not paid its expenses. But it is hoped that in the current year the financial results will be much more favourable. Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 31,000 for three years which has enabled the political officer to construct serais and wells and to strengthen the levy service. As Captain Webb-Ware's circular pointed out the other day, the road is now fairly well supplied with shelter for travellers. It has been in part re-aligned with a paving in length of over thirty-two miles, and is so well protected that it is believed to be quite secure for the passage of caravans. Post-offices have been opened and there is a bi-weekly post from Quetta to the Seistan frontier. With the improved facilities and greater security trade has naturally increased, the total value of the inward and outward trade through Nushki during the year being twelve lakhs as against seven in the previous twelve months. The figures quoted include all trade which passes through Nushki and the annual outturn would have shown heavier figures had it not been for a diminution in the Garmsel trade, the result of the raiding which always goes on beyond the frontier in Afghan Rejistan. We may congratulate ourselves on having a very energetic political officer in that region. Captain Webb-Ware in his last winter tour covered a distance of 1,536 miles. It had been his intention to march down the Perso-Baluch frontier as far as the Hamun Mashkel and return thence to Nushki in Marui Chagai, but on reaching Saindak he found it necessary to modify this programme to enable him to meet Major Trench, who was then on his way to Seistan to take up his appointment as Consul there. It is evident, however, that the Agent and his assistants are omitting no effort to turn this territory to good account and to develop the means of communication with Persia.

**PLAGUE MEASURES IN BOMBAY.**

DISINFECTION is apparently to be the mainstay of the plague workers in Bombay City during the present season. The Plague Commission deprecated measures of compulsion, whether in the matter of house inspection, notification, examination of corpses, removal to hospital or segregation of contacts. The majority of the Commission relied upon chemical disinfection, when thoroughly carried out, as the most efficient agent in checking the disease. Excellent results were obtained last year in Calcutta by this means, and the Government of India having accepted the conclusions of the Commission on the subject, the instructions which have been issued to plague officers in Bombay City in view of the characteristic increase of the disease in the cold weather, point to an almost entire reliance upon disinfection as a means of holding the pestilence in check. Official house to house visitation, which was long ago discontinued, will not be resumed. Surveillance over persons arriving from infected areas, though recognised as a valuable method of preventing the infection of a heathy place, is regarded as hardly applicable to Bombay, while it would be difficult to carry out in a vast city like this. While it is recommended that every effort should be made to induce patients to go voluntarily to hospital, compulsory removal will not be enforced and provision for the treatment of the sick in their homes will be made. All attempt at the segregation of contacts is to be abandoned and with regard to evacuation we are told that experience points to the advisability of agitating the people of a large place as little as possible when infection is widely distributed, so as not to drive the inhabitants away. The various communities will, however, be encouraged to erect private camps such as in previous years have been seen along the Kennedy Sea Face, Cruickshank Road and F. and in G. Wards. Municipal Camps will be put up in F. and G. Wards for those too poor to build their own. Rigorous disinfection of chawls is to take the place of temporary evacuation, for it has been concluded that disinfection even if followed by immediate re-occupation is as good as disinfection coupled with ten days in a health camp. Precise instructions are laid down for the disinfecting process, which is to be most carefully performed, so that unnecessary damage may not be done to property. The Commission recommended the disinfection only of houses or rooms in which plague cases occured or dead rats had been found. In Calcutta, however, it was found advisable to treat whole blocks of houses at once, and taking the views of the Commission and the experience of Calcutta, the Plague Commissioner in Bombay has provided for the more extensive disinfection where it may be necessary. The order issued on the subject states that ordinarily, in the case of houses containing a number of unconnected families, only the room or rooms which have been occupied by plague patients should be disinfected, while in the case of houses containing only one family disinfection should be applied to the whole house. When a number of cases occur at short intervals in a house the district officer will disinfect the whole house or whole floor, as may seem necessary, and he will have authority if he deems it desirable to so treat not only the house or room in which either plague cases have occurred or dead rats have been found, but also the adjoining houses or rooms. The success of these measures will depend upon the District Officers charged with their execution, and he will be the most successful officer who is able by the exercise of tact and discretion to persuade the people to consent to measures for their own safety.

**THE SUBMARINE BOATS.**

IN the "North American Review" Mr. J. P. Holland, the inventor of the Holland submarine boat, has written an almost lyrical article on the comforts and safety of future submarine travel. He says comparatively little of the submarine boat as an engine of war, except that there is simply no means of defence against it. For ourselves, we do not suppose that even submarine boats will "make war too terrible to be waged," for the ingenuity of man in protecting himself always seems to keep pace pretty well with the ingenuity spent in inventing means for his destruction. The commercial uses of the submarine boat, Mr. Holland thinks, will be seen chiefly in such short sea voyages as that from Dover to Calais. There is to be no such thing as seasickness. The motion of the vessel will be imperceptible. And not only storms but fogs will be a matter of indifference. The boats in the under-channel service will be guided by cables stretching from shore to shore, and as the boats coming and going will run at different levels there can be no collisions. It is discouraging to think that these happy conditions can never belong to ocean travel. The necessary cables could never be laid across the Atlantic, and without these the risk of collision—for men cannot see under water—would be greater than now. And the machinery required to make the voyage in what impatient travellers consider reasonable time would be far heavier than the vessel itself. If we must continue to be sea-sick on the Atlantic, we shall at least continue to be consoled by sunshine and fresh air.

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THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at 8 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

H. M. S. Highflyer, the flagship of the East India station leaves Rangoon to-morrow and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on the 16th inst. After coaling the flagship will leave on the following Saturday for the Persian Gulf, returning here on January 30.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR of Baroda is expected to return to Bombay from Europe by the next mail.

MR. P. J. PADSHAH, who practised for some years as a barrister-at-law at Karachi, has rejoined as a member of the Bombay Bar from yesterday.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, Political Agent, Malakand, acts as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan when Mr. Colvin proceeds on furlough in February.

THE weekly plague report of the Punjab, dated January 2nd, shows nine fresh cases and 11 deaths in four villages in the Shakargarh "tahsil" of Gurdaspur district.

IT is notified for information that the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, will sail in the R. I. M. S. "Clive" for Calcutta *en route* to Dum Dum, on the 21st January.

THE equipment has now been completed of the Plague Hospital for Poona Cantonment at a cost for 150 beds of about Rs. 20,000. If circumstances require it, another 30 beds will be added.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 15th December, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 311,196 maunds and Rs. 21,095 in the earnings.

MR. R. H. HENDERSON, of the Tarapur Company, Ld., Cachar, has been appointed an extra Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council in connection with the Assam Emigration and Labour Bills.

SIR JEHANGIR and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir have issued invitations to an afternoon party in honour of the Earl and Countess of Jersey at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, on Thursday the 17th inst. at 4-30 p. m.

THE court martial at Trincomalee, held in connection with charges of insubordination against members of No. 34 Company, Royal Artillery, was concluded on the 29th ultimo, having lasted 39 days. The decision has not yet been made public.

THE Memorial Gardens at Ferozepore which, together with the church, were subscribed for as a memorial to those who fell in the first Sikh war, are to be handed over to the Cantonment Committee at that station for care and maintenance, a grant from provincial funds being given for the purpose.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 17th November last amounted to Rs. 8,789, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1622. Total earnings from 1st July to 17th November 1900, were Rs. 174,913, amounting to an increase of Rs. 75,802.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th November last amounted to Rs. 3131, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 623. Total earnings from 1st July to 17th November, were Rs. 7,8325, amounting to an increase of Rs. 5,524.

THE village of Surkror in the Sialkot district, with a population of 857, has been attacked with plague. The Jullundur district is practically free of the disease again. In the Gurdaspur district there are six plague villages and in the Sialkot district two. Altogether there have been in these eight villages 125 cases with 82 deaths.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas recess. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar sat in a division Court on the Appellate Side, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth in the other division Court. On the Original Side, the three Courts were presided over respectively by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.

IT has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that estates of considerable aggregate value of Punjabi emigrants who have died in East Africa remain undisposed of with the Protector of Emigrants at Karachi through inability to trace the heirs of the deceased immigrants owing to false descriptions given at the time of registration. All intending emigrants to Africa are, therefore, informed by a "Gazette notice that the registration particulars are required solely for the benefit of their families. Emigrants should bear in mind that their heirs are the only sufferers from any false registration that may take place at Karachi.

THE Punjab Municipalities managed to spend 46 1-2 lakhs during the year 1899-1900, and if anyone is curious enough to wonder what became of the money, a Resolution in the last provincial "Gazette" furnishes all the details. Briefly a sum of 21 1-2 lakhs was spent under the head of "Public health and convenience," which means conservancy hospitals and dispensaries, public works, water-supply, arboriculture, drainage, vaccination, dak-bungalows and serais. About seven lakhs was spent under the head of "General Administration," which, beides the collection and refund of taxes, refers mainly to office establishments. Nearly seven lakhs was spent under the head "Public Safety," which comprises police, lighting, fire engines and rewards for the destruction of wild animals. Something over six lakhs was spent under the head "Public Instruction," which includes schools, colleges libraries and museums. The remainder of the expenditure is of too miscellaneous a nature for broad classification, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 55,000 under the head of 'Famine Relief,' about three-fourth of which was spent in relief works like roads and wells, the balance being dispensed gratuitously in poor-houses and kitchens and at the houses of the indigent.

## THE QUEEN AND CIMIEZ.

THE Queen's forthcoming visit to Cimiez naturally recalls the number of journeys she has made to the South of France.

Her Majesty paid her first visit to Cimiez in 1895, and she has gone there in the March and April of every succeeding year, except last spring when she went to Ireland. She had intended to go to Bordighera, but postponed her visit, and because she was not sufficiently well to undertake it—her Majesty's health was excellent—but her heart was heavy. The doleful news from the seat of war from time to time weighed heavily upon her ; the way in which her Irish regiments had fought and bled touched her heart ; and so she determined to forego Italy's sunny skies and visit the Emerald Isle, the home of her "brave Irish soldiers."

It was a fortunate thing for the Nice authorities when the Queen visited the Riviera in 1895. She arrived at Nice on March 15 from Cherbourg, and at Toulon was accorded an enthusiastic reception from the mayor and corporation of Hyeres, who presented her with a bouquet. The Prince of Wales met her Majesty at Cannes, and the Royal arrival at Nice was marked by a cordial welcome. The Queen stayed at the Hotel de Cimiez.

### DRIVES ROUND CIMIEZ.

Cimiez lies to the north of Nice on a fertile hill. It is reached by the Boulevard de Cimiez, at the end of which is the magnificent Excelsior Regina Hotel, where her Majesty has stayed during her latter visits to the Rivera. In 1895 she was present at the Battle of Flowers in Nice, and was presented with a satin banner decorated with wide blue ribbons. The Nicois were delighted to have the Queen among them, and loudly cheered her, while the band played the National Anthem.

The Queen was not long in spying out the land. She drove out every day, a favourite drive of hers being to Aspremont, where there is a superb view over the valley. Her Majesty is also partial to La Tourette, about seven miles from Nice, where the view of wild mountain scenery is striking. During this visit the Queen visited the Empress Eugenie at Roquebrune, Cap Martin, and before she left Nice she decided to have a medal struck commemorative of her stay in the South of France.

In 1896 the Queen again stayed at the Hotel de Cimiez, and this visit proved even more enjoyable than the first. It was now apparent that the climate suited her Malesty, notwithstanding that in March and April, the time of her visit, an east wind often blows, which is usually trying to delicate persons about mid-day. There were drives to Cap Ferrat, La Turbie, and the Zoological Garden at Cimiez was visited.

### THE LATE M. FAURE RECEIVED.

In 1897 the Queen's journey to the Riviera was varied by an interesting incident. On the arrival of the Royal train at Noisy-le-Sec the Queen sat alone in the small, dimly-lighted saloon. Sir E Monson and President Faure were on the platform. The Ambassador presented the French President to her Majesty. M. Faure bowed three times, then kissed the Queen's hand. The Queen bade him sit down in an armchair in front of her, and engaged him in conversation in French for twelve minutes. As the train resumed its journey the Queen sat next to the window, so that she might salute M. Faure. When she arrived at her hotel it was to find a superb backet of flowers flanked by cornucopias of roses, the whole being nearly 11ft. high. It was a present from the mayor and corporation of Nice.

In the course of this visit the Queen visited Cannes, where she was met by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and received the late Mr. Gladstone in audience, the interview lasting a quarter of an hour. At Nice her Majesty also received Lord Salisbury in audience, and some days later drove to Beaulieu, and took tea with the Marchioness of Salisbury.

### SARAH BERNHARDT ACTS.

It was during the visit of 1897 Mme. Sarah Bernhardt appeared before the Queen in a performance of "Jean Marie." The play was performed in the grand salon of the hotel. The Queen gave the great actress a signed photograph of herself and the "Devine Sarah" signed her name in her Majesty's album.

Throughout March and April of this year the weather had been simply superb. The Queen was not prevented from driving out in an open carriage a single day. The inhabitants of Nice noted this fact, and now came to speak of her Majesty as "La Reine Soleil." The charities of Nice, through the Royal visit, benefited to the extent of £120.

The visit in the following year was marked by one of those instances which demonstrate her Majesty's thoughtfulness and sympathy for others. It came to the Queen's knowledge that Captain Pieri, of the 6th Chasseurs, who had frequently commanded the guard of honour at the Hotel Excelsior Regina, had lost his wife, and her Majesty expressed her deep sympathy and deposited a wreath on Mme. Pieri's tomb—an act which produced a great impression on the Nicois. M. Faure visited her Majesty at the hotel, and Queen Wilhelmina, who is about to wed, and her mother were among the Royal visitors. The visit of 1898 was also marked by a military spectacle. The Queen drove to the Promenade des Anglais, where the whole garrison of Nice was drawn up, and the officers and colours of the regiments saluted her Majesty.

### QUEEN AND PEASANT CHILD.

On the occasion of the Queen's last visit to Nice she journeyed via Boulogne, where she met with a great reception. It was during this visit that another pleasing incident occurred. The Queen, being attracted to a peasant child, named Angele Gastaud, got the little lady to sit as a model to M. Perrot, the famous pastel artist, who executed a portrait for her Majesty. April 27 was a great day for the people of Nice. It was the opening of the new bridge over the Paillon. The Queen performed the ceremony by her carriage advancing to the bridge and breaking asunder a ribbon stretched across the roadway. So pleased was the Queen with this visit that she caused a letter to be written to the Mayor of Nice thanking the people for their warm welcome.

Next spring, when her Majesty goes to the south of France, she will observe many changes at Nice since her last visit.

The magnificent promenade has been lengthened and improved ; two new hotels will meet her eye—the Hotel Nice Monople to be opened shortly, and the Hotel du Pard Imperial which is fast approaching completion. Then the casino and threatre will shortly open ; but there will be no baccarat rooms, this idea having been finally quashed.

Also, Nice can now boast of two splendid services of electric trams, and great habour improvements are in progress, which will add to the anchorage space, and so obviate the overcrowding when many private yachts are in harbour.

## SENSATIONAL LEAP BY A WOMAN.

### A PLUCKY RESCUE.

AT 6-30 p.m., in the 7th ultimo, a woman climbed on to the parapet of Queen's bridge, Melbourne, threw her arms in the air frantically, and with a shriek plunged into the Yarra. It was some time before she re-appeared, as the fall of 25 feet sent her nearly to the bottom of the river. When she did so a man who had been at work on the railway viaduct on noticing the plunge, had run to the riverside, sprang from the retaining wall into the stream, swam to where the woman was gasping for life, near midstream, and dragged her to shore. Constable Bowman was called, and took the woman to the watch-house, where she was provided with a change of clothing and then locked up on the charge of attempting to commit suicide. She had suffered little harm, and stated that she was a married woman named Ann Noel, aged 36. She had lived apart from her husband most of the time since her marriage, and had concluded that she would be better dead than alive. The man who so pluckily went to her rescue had modestly retired when the police arrived and failed to make known his identity.

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THE "Germania" publishes a full list of the newspapers which are regularly laid before the Kaiser. He subscribes to the principal English illustrated and comic papers and to the Paris "Figaro." The Berlin dailies which are placed on his table are the "National Zeitung," the "Kleine Journal," the "Reichsanzeiger," the "Lokal Anzeiger," and the "Neueste Nachrichten." Amongst the German dailies published outside Berlin the "Kolnische Zeitung" is his favourite paper. It is curious that so pious and conservative a ruler should neglect the study of the sturdy old "Church and King," "Kreuz Zeitung."

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### BADEN-POWELL'S CONSTABULARY.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The authorities in England are accelerating to the utmost the recruiting of the ten thousand men required for Baden-Powell's Constabulary.

An Army order has been issued, regulating the transfer of soldiers, Militiamen and Reservists to the same. The order states that service in the Constabulary will be reckoned as service in the army.

The other terms are most favorable.

Brisk recruiting is also going on in Canada.

Owing to the hostility of the Dutch villages near Capetown many British residents are removing into Capetown.

The Boer commando which is advancing on Fraserburg has detached two hundred men who are proceeding in the direction of Piquetberg and it is believed they are led by Colonials.

### ANOTHER BRITISH REVERSE

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Lord Kitchner reports that a detachment of 120 of Knox's force came in contact near Lindley with a superior number of the enemy and that Colonel Laing, two officers and fifteen men were killed and two officers and twenty men wounded.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Colonel Babington, drove back Delarey's and Steenjamp's commandos at Haunpoort in the Transvaal on the 5th inst. with the loss of twenty men.

Commandant Dupriez was made prisoner.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

The Chinese Court has instructed their envoys to delay the signature of the Joint Note till the objectionable clauses are modified.

The *Times* says it is the duty of Government to maintain British rights in Manchuria undiminished by the German press interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement.

### THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The correspondent of the "Times' states that Colonel Fergusson of the Grenadier Guards has been selected for the appointment of Adjutant General of the Egyptain Army.

### RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

The German Press is unanimous in the opinion that in the agreement between Russia and China as regards Manchuria, there is no ground for action under Clause III of the Anglo-German agreement, and declares that no German interests are affected and only a few British.

[The following are the terms of the Anglo-German agreement :—"(1) It is a matter of joint and permanent International interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade, and to every other legitimate form of economic activity, for the nationals of all countries, without distinction, and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory, so far as they can exercise influence.

"(2) The Imperial German Government and her Britannic Majesty's Government will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese Dominions, and will direct their Policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.

"(3) In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain, under any form whatever, such territorial advantages the two contracting Parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

"(4) The two Governments will communicate this agreement to the other Powers interested, and especially to Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States of America, and will invite them to accept the principles in it."

The views of Russia regarding the agreement were thus expressed :—

"The arrangement concluded between Germany and England does not perceptibly modify, from our point of view, the situation in China.

The first point of this Agreement, stipulating that the ports situated on the rivers and littoral of China, wherever the two Governments exercise their influence, should remain free and open to commerce, can be favourably entertained by Russia, as the stipulation does not infringe in any way the status quo established in China by existing Treaties.

The second point corresponds all the more with the intentions of Russia, seeing that, from the commencement of the present complications, she was the first to lay down the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire as a fundamental principle of her policy in China.

As regards the third point relating to the eventuality of an infringement of this fundamental principle, the Imperial Government, while referring to their Circular of the 12th (25th) August, can only renew the declaration that such an infringement would oblige Russia to modify her attitude according to circumstances. The fourth point requires no remark."]

### THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel, arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Manora left here this morning.

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The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela, from Japan to Trieste, left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th January.

The same Company's s.s. Imperatrix, from Bombay for Trieste, arrived at Aden, on the morning of the 6th instant.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 97 3-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 64 1-8 |
| Bar Silver | 29 5-16 |

## THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—With reference to the article that appears in your to-day's issue anent the Hejaz Railway, I would point out that in no instance have I suggested or implied in my correspondence on the subject, that Government vouched for the undertaking of the Hejaz Railway scheme or were in a position to support the appeal for subscription in its behalf. All that I mentioned was that the British Government viewed the project with great favour and my reason for doing so was my personal knowledge of communications having been addressed to high Government officials on the subject.—Yours etc.,

ZIAUDDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Jan. 7.

## SIR HENRY JAMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7

Sir Henry James, lately Commissioner in Sind, arrives here to-morrow.

### THE LATE LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

A Committee has been formed here to raise subscriptions for a memorial in India to Lord William Beresford. Subscriptions are limited to sixteen rupees each.

### THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN AUSTRALIA.

The Indian Contingent in Australia visits Queensland before returning to India.

### THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Select Committee of the Viceroy's Council on the Assam Labour Bills commences its sittings to-morrow. Its report may be expected about the end of this month, when the committee on the Mines Bill will meet. Meanwhile, on 18th instant, the report of the Select Committee on the Tolls Bill will probably be presented and two small measures will be introduced (1) to relieve Native Christians of their present disabilities regarding succession duties and (2) to formally legalize classification of existing Courts of Justice in the Central Provinces in accordance with the arrangement already in force and to charge the nomenclature of the Judges accordingly. A Bill to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments is not likely to be introduced this session.

### UNVEILING OF LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATUE.

Speaking at the unveiling of Lord Lansdowne's statute on the maidan to-day, the Viceroy said that none had served the British Empire more faithfully or on a larger scale than Lord Lansdowne. He also referred to the many able men who had served India under Lord Lansdowne including Generals Chesney, Brackenbury, White and most famous of them all Lord Roberts. The ceremony was very imposing. A large gathering including fashionable Calcutta and the natives had assembled. All the troops in garrison were present. A battery of Field Artillery fired the salute.

## KUMTA AND MR. CHANDAVARKAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, JAN. 7.

The Kumta public assembled to heartily congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar on his elevation to the High Court bench. Kanara is particularly jubilant and proud of the happy choice and the living example of self-made greatness under an enlightened Government.

## THE MAHUNT MURDER CASE.

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

Judgment in the Mahunt murder case was delivered at Chittore by the Sessions Judge of North Arcot late on Saturday afternoon. The Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found Yerravada, the first accused and the man who fired the shot, guilty of murder, and sentenced him to death. Disagreeing with the assessors, he found the third accused, the senior ascetic in the Mutt, and next to the Mahunt, the most influential man in Tirupati, guilty of abetment, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The second accused, Krishnaidu, who was present when the first accused fired the shot, was acquitted.

## THE MESSAGERIES STEAMER.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co. informs us that their s. s. "Sydney" from Marseilles being detained at Suez for repairs will not call at Bombay. Her passengers will arrive here via Colombo by the s. s. "Oceanien" on or about the 16th inst.

## QUETTA CLUB.

A QUETTA correspondent of the Lahore Paper writes :—The Club here has for many years been run by an Honorary Secretary,—ever since the start in fact. The present Secretary has given up a very large share of his spare time to the management, and has done more for the Club perhaps than any one else in the station would or could have. He has not only kept it going but has made it pay—good big profits too, all, alas! devoted to paying off huge debts, the result of former bad management, and now to everyone's regret, he has intimated his desire to be relieved and the result is a paid secretary has been appointed, whose duty it will be, under the direction of the Committee, to manage both the Club and the Gymkhana Sports Club. There is no doubt that the proper thing has been done, for the Sports Club has in late years suffered considerably from constant change of Honorary Secretaries, and these constant changes are the opportunities of the hirelings who cut the grass and roll the ground, etc., and never let pass the smallest chance of lining their pockets, at the expense of the Club. There were I believe fully a hundred applicants for the secretaryship—all sorts and conditions of men, and nearly every profession had its representative; there were Military men and Doctors men of the law, tea-planters, journalists, policemen and "University candidates," each and all full of confidence that he would succeed superlatively in Club management! The Committee, I hear, has made a very good selection in the person of the gentleman who is at present resigning the secretaryship of the Madras Club owing to the climate not suiting him. Let us hope the Madras loss will be the Quetta gain.

## GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

THE sitting of the Court at Olpad on Saturday was devoted to the cross-examination of witnesses from the Takurma village. Kashiram Jivram, the sowcar who denied having deducted any discount from the money borrowed from him by Fakira Bhana, said he did not keep accounts of the discount and interest charged on loans advanced by him. He never deducted discount from the money lent by him. Fakira Bhana was not cross-examined on the point. Bhima Prag said when placed before Mr. Kadri he did not inform him that his property had been mortgaged. He went about villages informing people of the arrival of Mr. Parekh at Ilav, and of the fact that he was taking down statements of those who had grievances. The witness denied that he advised people not to pay land revenue until the inquiry was over. Fakira Jana, who alleged that he had been horse-whipped by Chhaganlal, the karkun, said one of the witnesses had seen the marks of injury on his body. He went to Ilav to have his statement recorded. Mr. Jivanji asked him if he had been assaulted by anybody. He replied Chhaganlal had beaten him. Bhima Prag was not present when he made his statement before Mr. Parekh, nor did Mr. Parekh read out to him Bhima's statement. He did not tell Mr. Parekh that what Bhima had said as having occurred before Mr. Kadri and the Mamlatdar was true. The statement made by the witness before Mr. Parekh on the point was read to him, and he denied having said so. Being called upon to explain the inconsistency in his statements, the witness said what he had stated in his statement to Mr. Parekh was true.

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THE titles of books in examinations are not always associated with their author's names. Here are some answers : "Homer is the author of the Æneid," "Lalla Rookh" was written by James Blackmore, "Children of the Abbey" by Walter Besant (while another attributed it to Jane Porter), "Bow of Orange Ribbon" by George Meredith, "Hon. Peter Stirling" by Fielding, "Quo Vadis?" by Browning, "Pamela" by Frank Stockton (according to another by Maria Edgworth. "Love's Labour's Lost" by Bryant (another gives Thomas Reade as the author, while still another guesses Schiller), "Descent of Man" by Alexander Pope (another gives Dryden), "The Essay on Man" by Francis Bacon.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### HUNTING NOTES.

### THE RUBY UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

IT is stated that Lord Southampton will succeed Mr. Wroughton in command of the Pytchley, so the two Masters will merely exchange countries at the end of the season. Mr. W. M. Wroughton will have ruled the fortunes of the Pytchley for six seasons when he retires to assume charge of the adjacent country. Ably assisted by his huntsman, John Isaac, he has shown capital sport, and is well liked both by the farmers and the members of the hunt. Lord Southampton took over the Woodland Pytchley last season, and himself hunts the beautiful pack of hounds which formerly belonged to and were bred by Mr. Austen Mackenzie. Sport has been so good during the present Master's tenure of office that followers of the Woodland Pytchley will miss him. A finished horseman, hard to beat across a country, and at one time well known as a successful rider of steeplechases, Lord Southampton is also one of the finest polo players of the day.

Although several bad accidents occurred during November, the number of falls was not especially large for a month in which blind fences are always responsible for a considerable amount of grief. Of late, however, the list has lengthened rapidly, and it is sad to note that no fewer than three falls have ended fatally in as many weeks. Last Thursday Mr. C. A. Hanbury, a prominent member of the Warwickshire hunt and partner in a well-known firm of brewers, was thrown through his horse blundering at a ditch, and falling on his head, was killed instantly. Accidents of a more or less serious nature have also befallen Lord Winchester, while hunting with the Belvoir ; Captain Faber, honorary secretary to the Tedworth ; Mr. Reginald Corbet, jun., well known with the South Cheshire ; and many others. During a run with the Llangeinor hounds in Wales Mr. Thomas Roberts, who is upwards of sixty years of age, displayed remarkable pluck and disregard of pain. His horse fell and rolled over upon him, crushing him severely. Mr. Roberts picked himself up and, declining offers of assistance, remounted and rode home ; when the doctor arrived and made an examination he found that several ribs were broken.

A curious incident occurred last week in the Cottesmore country. The pack had found in Tilton Wood—the trysting-place,—and, unfortunately, chopped their fox in covert. They had just about demolished him when one of the small party who were watching the proceedings happened to look up, and saw, to his astonishment, another fox crouching upon the branch of a tree forty feet overhead. Hounds were removed to a little distance, and the fox, being dislodged, furnished a splendid run, the best obtained in the Shires during the week. It may be supposed that the sad death of its comrade incited the second fox to exert its utmost cunning and strength in order to escape a similar fate, and this, some readers may be pleased to know, it succeeded in doing. Owing to the constant rain, the going is now exceedingly heavy, and it will be well to bear in mind that much damage may be caused to grass and growing crops by thoughtless riding. Should a period of dry weather be in store, which is far from improbable, the deep imprints of horses' hoofs will remain in evidence for weeks, possibly months, to come.

Although there have been many good runs, the season so far has been rather wanting in those brilliant and sustained efforts which in some years hounds are able to achieve at frequent intervals. An occasional good day has been followed by several indifferent ones ; there has been no continuity of first-rate sport. To Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds must be credited a run, or rather a series of runs, on Saturday which have not been equalled this season. Maesfen was the fixture, Mr. Frank Cotton was in charge, and the attendance was fairly numerous. Finding without much delay, hounds soon discovered that scent was to their liking, and although their fox doubled repeatedly they gave him no respite, and rolled him over near Bradeley after running hard for an hour and a quarter. There was a swinging scent throughout, and hounds were still travelling fast when the gathering darkness rendered it necessary to stop them. On Friday first-rate sport was enjoyed with the North Shropshire. Loppington Big Wood provided the first fox, and after running a short ring and getting back to covert he was again ejected. On this occasion he decided to travel, and with hounds pursuing briskly he steered a course for Frankton Grange, and then bore round right-handed. In spite of the heavy going a goodly proportion of the field had managed to keep on terms, and nearing Wem Northwood they had the satisfaction of seeing hounds change from scent to view and run into their quarry handsomely. The afternoon fox was roused at Broughton Gorse, and provided an excellent hunting run, which lasted for an hour and a half ; it was stopped ultimately by the approach of darkness. Lord Churchill has been most successful in showing sport with the Queen's Buckhounds. After meeting at Binfield on Thursday, the deer on being enlarged ran out to Workingham, then breaking away it took a line towards Herley, where it was taken, after furnishing a fast run over a good line of country.

Bristol Rugby Union clubs cancelled all their fixtures on Saturday, and a crowd of 6,000 people mustered to see the fifteen, representing the South, administer what one may almost call the usual drubbing to a fifteen representing the North. It was not an exhilarating encounter—these "representative" meetings rarely are,—and those who watched it longed for some of the bright and interesting features which for instance, characterised the 'Varsity match three days earlier. From the start there was never any doubt about the superiority of the South, and that superiority was chiefly shown behind the pack. Vivyan, the Devonian, played a wonderfully fine game. He combined very effectively with the Light Blue F. H. Jones, and his individual runs were a particularly brilliant feature of the first half. The three-quarter game, however, was never at any stage fully developed, and consequently the spectators saw rather more scrummaging than was welcome. In the loose rushes the South forwards held the upper hand, but there was a manifest tendency on the part of several of the players to attract to themselves the attention of the members of the Selection Committee, and this produced the inevitable scrambles at times when disinterested operations might have resulted in something worth watching. The subsequent selection of the fifteen to play Wales at Cardiff on January 5 was a commentary on the play of a rather curious character.

Neither of the day's full backs was chosen, preference being given to A. W. Sagar, the Cantab. The Durham man may have been disappointed, but Gamlin could hardly have hoped for selection. He has fallen off from the form which last season justified his selection for the full-back position in each of the three internationals, and on Saturday the only passage of play in which some of the former lustre was shown was in the dropping of a goal. Vivyan well earned his place in the three-quarter line, and so, too, did the Durham men. But it would be interesting to know why C. Smith was preferred. He does not appear to have impressed many by his play, although he had better opportunities than either Nicholson or Du Boulay. Brettargh, the Lancashire three-quarter, might have secured another international cap if less capable centres than Taylor and Vivyan had been in the field. He worked very hard and with distinct credit all through the game. The scarcity of really good half backs is indicated by the reappearance of Schwarz. In the Richmond Club matches the old international has been playing rather an in-and-out game this season, but he has as yet few who can claim to be his equals. For all that, neither Walton nor Patrick suffered much by comparison with him on Saturday, and the chance given to the former, while in a certain degree experimental, was fully merited. In the pack there are three old internationals—Alexander, Luxmore, and Scott, Northumberland and Cumberland have each a representative, but all the representatives belong to the South. It is noteworthy that the Midland Counties have not a single representative. They had two "possibles" in F. H. Jones, the Light Blue, who formerly played for Leicester, and A. O. Dowson, a hard-working though scarcely brilliant Moseley forward. Ten of the fifteen chosen are new to international honours, and the side must therefore be considered as purely experimental. Last season twenty-five players were called upon for the three internationals. This precedent may afford some consolation to the men passed over on Saturday.

Swinton continue to make the pace hot for the rest of their colleagues in the Lancashire Senior Competition, and for the second time this winter trounced Widnes in unmerciful fashion. The latter appear to have gone from bad to worse, as in September at Swinton the "blues" were only a matter of eight points to the good. By way of a contrast the Widnesians were, on their own classic sward, simply made to look ridiculous, and even the most covetous Swintonian had more than his fill of scoring. By the time that the alleged game had terminated there was a discrepancy of 37 points to 2 points. People are beginning to wonder when Swinton are going to stop scoring. Week by week they keep piling on the agony, and 47 tries recorded against four scored by opponents is a sufficient indication of their merit. At present they are easily first in the scoring line, as well, as in defensive tactics. What to make of Widnes would puzzle a saint. Certainly their record is melancholy reading, and once again they are battling for existence at the wrong end of the table, with Wigan and Millom as companions in misfortune. Widnes, however, are in the worst position, as they have played one game more than Wigan and two more than Millom.

Attention should be drawn to the fine performance standing to the credit of York in the Second Competition. The Minster Club is exceedingly anxious for promotion to Senior circles, and it must be admitted that they are making a splendid bid to realise their ambition. Half the season has now gone by, and they are not only unbeaten, but their line has not been once crossed this season in Competition games. They had to go to Goole on Saturday, and a good many critics ventured to anticipate their first defeat. So far from this happening, they had a clear lead of two points at the close, and the team to score a try against them has yet to show itself. This is an extraordinary achievement, and will cause their performances to be narrowly watched in the second half of the season.

## THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

THE "Central News" learns that the Austrian Minister of Finance had a conference of officials at Vienna, recently to discuss the preliminary arrangement arrived at in Paris, on October 22 between France, Germany, and Austria for the abolition of bounties. It is stated an arrangement has been come to based on France making the following concession in exchange for the complete abolition of bounties in Germany and Austria :—"Entire suppression of the bounties on exportation and reduction of the indirect bounty arising from the interior fiscal regime so that the difference between the full duty on consumption and reduced duty shall be reduced 30 to 40 frs. and that the sugar extracted beyond the yield of 10·5 per cent., shall be subject to the full duty. The West Indian Committee is informed that the reduction of the indirect bounty as calculated on the figures for the crops of 1899-1900 would be from 3s. to 6d. to 1s. to 10 3-4d. per cwt., and that this figure will be a maximum for the future, because no increase can take place, if sugar above the limit of 10·5 per cent. is to be subject to the full duty. The reduction, is therefore, about 46 per cent. The preliminary arrangement between the three countries will be subject to the other countries represented at the Brussels Conference consenting to make equivalent concessions. The Anti-Bounty League has urged Lord Salisbury not to refuse the opportunity afforded by the re-assembling of the Brussels Conference of co-operating with the Powers concerned to secure the abolition of the bounty system. The minister has replied that the Leagues' representations will receive his most careful consideration. The following correspondence on the subject of Sugar Bounties is stated to have passed between Lord Salisbury and the Anti-Bounty League. This body wrote to his lordship expressing the hope that, as there was every prospect of the resumption of the Conference, her Majesty's Government, fortified by the complete change of feeling in the House of Commons, would give to foreign Governments the security which they demanded. In reply the following letter was received from Sir Martin Gosseling : "I have laid before the Marquis of Salisbury your letter of the 3rd inst. with regard to the necessity for the insertion of the penal clause in any international treaty that may be concluded for the abolition of bounties on sugar. His lordship desires me to state in reply that note has been taken of the arguments advanced in this letter, and that in the event of the renewal of negotiations on the subject due consideration will be given to them." In a further letter, the League pointed out that "the resembling of the Brussels Conference offered a favourable opportunity for securing the abolition of the bounties by International agreement ; that a speedy and effectual settlement of this question was required to avert grave disasters to British home and Colonial interests ; that such a settlement could now be satisfactorily provided by means of an International convention ; and that such a settlement was in consonance with the recommendation unanimously made by the Royal Commission.'

Lord Salisbury sent the following reply : "December 6th, 1900. Downing-street S. W. Dear Sir,—I am desired by Lord Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated December 4th, addressed to him by the members of the Anty-Bounty League, expressing their views on the subject of sugar bounties. In reply, his lordship desired to say that these representations of the wishes of the league will receive the careful consideration of her Majesty's Government.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. CUTHBERTSON.'

## MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE sittings of the Conference originally planned for three days were extended over Sunday, the 30th when Maulvi Nazir Ahmed of Delhi delivered a lecture. The learned Maulvi, whose erudition and ability are well known throughout India, gave a most eloquent and exhaustive exposition of the principles and teachings of the Prophet in regard to morality and education, supporting his arguments with quotation after quotation drawn from his great stores of learning and thorough knowledge of the Koran and Hadis. The arguments of so learned a Maulvi, known every where for his zeal for the Mahomedan religion, which has taken its most practical shape in his very able Urdu translation of the Koran, produced a great effect upon the audience, and cannot fail when more widely known, to influence even the most orthodox and irreconcileable in the direction of the new learning, and to convince them that learning so far from being the enemy of religion is if rightly regarded, its surest and most powerful ally.

In the afternoon the President supported by Sheikh Abdullah, B. A. LL B., of Aligarh, introduced a resolution for completing the organisation of the Conference as a necessary means of making its work effective. Several resolutions which were down on the agenda paper were abandoned for want of time, and the Conference was brought to a close by a garden party given by his Highness the Nawab to the delegates. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, and before the party separated his Highness added to the many kindnesses he had already shown to the delegates by announcing his intention of founding three scholarships in the M.-A. O. College and of building two new rooms in the college boarding house in honour of the birth of his son.

The garden party was a fitting termination to one of the most pleasant and successful sessions of the Conference. The thanks of the delegates are especially due to his Highness for his kind hospitality, and to Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Minister of the State Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Mahmud Ali Khan, to whose efforts and energy the success of the year's Conference is chiefly due, and whose thoughtful kindness and generous hospitality has laid every one who attended the Conference under deep obligations. To them and to them alone is due the fact that this Conference, which opened with much misgiving and anxiety on account of the little time given for preparation, has been so completely successful. Not only have the discussions been of an unusually interesting and practical nature, but the financial results have been such as to give hopes that many of the resolutions passed in the Conference will speedily be put into operation.

## DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander C. J. Kindall, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with the Head Quarters wing of the 1st Royal Fusiliers, consisting of 9 officers, 1 lady and 3 children, 4 warrant officers, 4 women, 6 children, 400 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women, 18 children, 67 private followers and 2 chargers. The undermentioned are the names of officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. B. Redick, 1st Royal Fusiliers, Captain S. T. Legge, Captain A. G. Roberts, Captain J. L. Fisher, 2nd Lieutenant H. T. C. Ivens, 2nd Lieutenant T. de B. Carey, 2nd Lieutenant R. C. L. Stapleton-Bretherton, Captain and Adjutant A. V. Johnson, Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. W. Carter and 3 children.

## THE BHULESHWAR MARKET AND SCHOOLS, BOMBAY.

THIS building is situated in the heart of the Hindoo quarters of the city and in proximity to several Hindoo temples. The bulk of the people who reside in this locality are vegetarians and for their convenience a vegetable market was established in this locality some years ago. This having been found to be too small, a proposal for the establishment of a new market was sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay, and for this purpose it was decided to purchase some of the properties surrounding the old market.

These properties consisted of land admeasuring about 1,100 square yards and buildings. The properties in this locality are very valuable, as it is a favourite residence of rich Hindoos, on account of its close proximity to the principal Hindoo Temples.

A very high price, viz., Rs. 3,50,000, had to be paid for the acquisition of these properties, which gives a rate of nearly Rs 320 per square yard. A portion of the ground thus acquired has been given up for widening the road and a part for the construction of a Municipal Fire Brigade station, in its immediate neighbourhood, and the remainder reserved for the market. It was, however, subsequently decided that, with a view to utilize the costly site to its fullest extent, a much larger and more ornamental building than that originally contemplated should be put up to accommodate the market on the ground floor, and a primary school, the need of which was much felt in this locality, on the upper floors.

Accordingly, the design of a building to cost Rs. 1,73,000 was prepared. It provided school accommodation for 700 pupils at a cost of about Rs. 82,000 and 200 market stalls at a cost of about Rs. 91,000. The Corporation approved of the design on condition that, according to the usual grant-in-aid rules, Government should pay half the cost of the school, viz., Rs. 40,920. Government, however, declined to pay more than Rs. 30,000, and the design had to be revised.

Mr. M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E., the Executive Engineer of the Corporation, prepared an entirely new arrangement of plan and design affording the above accommodation at a cost of Rs. 1,50,382, which Government and the Corporation approved. Of this amount Rs. 83,382 were to be debitable to the markets and Rs. 67,000 to the schools. Only one half of the latter sum, viz., Rs. 33,500, was accepted by Government as a charge against the Educational grant.

The building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,40,956, and occupied since sometime past.

The building has three frontages, the principal one being towards the Bhuleshwar Road and other two towards the 1st and 2nd Bholwada Lanes. It consists of a ground floor and two upper storeys. The market occupies the whole of the ground floor. It consists of 170 stalls exclusively set apart for the sale of fruit and vegetables.

The stalls are so arranged in long ranges as to give wide passages for the public with entrances from the three streets, as shown on plan.

The school rooms on the upper floors form three sides of a rectangle. Above the ground floor the space between the wings has been kept open for affording light to the market below and light and ventilation to the class rooms above. The flat on the top of the ground floor also serves as play ground for the children. At each end of the building, facing the principal or Bhuleshwar Road, there is a staircase to afford access to the boy's classes and a separate one from 1st Bholwada Road for the girls'. A separate staircase has also been provided to the building for servants.

On the first floor there are six class rooms for boys and four for girls, with detached retiring rooms and water rooms for their use. On the 2nd floor, also, there are eight class rooms for boys and a library on the 3rd floor. The class rooms vary in sizes, but those facing on the main or Bhuleshwar-Road are 27' by 14·7" each.

The first floor is made of steel joists laid and rolled iron beams, the spaces between the joists being filled in with common lime concrete plastered underneath. The second floor consists of 1-1-2 teak boarding fixed on teakwood joists and girders. The flat roofs are made of concrete on Porebunder stone slabs laid on teakwood joists and girders.

All the external walls are of blue basalt coursed masonry-facing and uncoursed rubble masonry backing.

The interior walls are of brick and lime plastered. The first floor is carried on cutstone arches supported by stone pillars.

The columns, arches, corbels, and other heavy work are of yellow Cooria cutstone, and the bands, sills, lintels, and string courses and dressings generally are of light colored Porebunder stone.

The roof consists of teakwood trusses and purlins, convered with Colicut tiles laid on battens fixed to 3-4 teak planking.

The combination of a market with a large school appeared at first to be objectionable, but the arrangement has been so skilfully designed that it has been found to work very well.—"Indian Engineering."

## "THE INDIAN ZADKIEL."

TARINE PROSAD JYOTISHI, the head-quarters of whose Prophetic Factory is Chowringhee has issued a forecast for the year 1901, which is distinctly entertaining reading. His longest prophecy, as is fitting, relates to the Viceroy. The Congress-wallas will learn with regret that his Excellency's horoscope indicates a somewhat illiberal policy coupled with disfavour towards Bengalis, though he will have "thoughts" about reform in the south and east, and "desires" for reform in other parts. He will be absorbed in the affairs of the Central Provinces and Western India, and will have "happiness from good health, good counsel, good consort, and friendship," with "thoughts of authorship and fame," and "thoughts about other kingdoms." The prophet has a very mixed forecast for the Native States—disorder in some, energy and enterprise in others, bereavement and other calamities in the southern and eastern States. "Titled Rajas and Zamindars" will no doubt be chagrined to know that "disunion, indebtedness, stintedness in charity, ambition and fondness for social invitations," block the way to honours, while a "lack of enterprise and good works will prevail" : it's a sad outlook apparently for the Native Princes. The prophet is on fairly safe ground in asserting that there will be great loss of life from plague, and that "there will be a dust storm." It is sad to learn that "the Treasury will be nearly depleted this year and the land revenue will fall in arrears and speculators will be still further grieved to discover that in Calcutta they will be "left in the cold," while profits are to be small in business, in stock and in gunny bags and "none at all in opium and jute and selling will be more profitable than buying." So far as we have yet learned the slump has not begun but let the speculator beware in time. Altogether Mr. Tarini Prosad Jyotishi can hardly be accused of prophesying "smooth things concerning Israel,' and in regard to the Empire at large he is not upon the whole much more optimistic, though it is of course pleasant to learn that "the Empress of India will, by virtue of her mighty power and resources be invincible in the world.' South Africa and China bulk largely in the prognostications and though we are rendered happy by learning that 'during the Administration of Lord Salisbury England will not evacuate South Africa," our hopes are immediately dashed by the assurance that "the South African war will never cease until there is a change of Ministry in England, or unless England comes into collision with another Power,' a contingency not improbable, according to the prophet, for "the Chinese situation will strike the note of mutual dissensions and war among the European Powers." The Liberal party, factions and disorganised as it is, will be still further downcast by the information that their policy will not easily succeed this year, since "Militant spirits will be abroad, and maddened for war will frown defiantly on the world and "let slip the dogs of war." Mr. Kruger might now rest assured that he "has no hopes of help from Europe but alas! there is no rest for him, for his "spirit will stalk over the field of battle "—he has taken very good care that his body shall be in much more comfortable quarters—"South Africa will become a huge scence, strewn over with corpses." Among other remarkable events in Asia, "China will lose Tibet, which, will submit to the yoke of Europe," and the "interest of England and Germany will partially triumph in China," though how this can happen while "fortune smiles on Russia in China" and "the interests of England . . . . . suffer," we must leave the prophet to declare. Certain cryptic utterances seem to suggest that none of the Powers will get much kudos during the coming twelve months, though Turkey—happy, fortunate Turkey—" will act in the light of the future, leaving present affairs to take their own course." Here is an explanation of Turkish policy at once brief and adequate.

## INDIAN MARINE ENGINEER DROWNED.

MR. W. WHEATLEY R. I. M. engineer of the Canning is reported to have been drowned on the voyage from Colombo to Table Island. He is said to have fallen overboard on the night of December 24 and although a search was made for him it was fruitless.

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THE "Frankfurter Zeitung," whose name does not appear in the catalogue of the journals favoured by the Kaiser, denies that his Majesty is much of a newspaper reader. What he knows of journalistic opinion, says the great commercial daily, is "derived from the excerpts that are collected and placed before him by his responsible advisers." Their rather difficult task of "editing all the editors of the German" Empire for the august student is, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," "most conscientiously performed.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

THE monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Sayani being temporarily voted to the chair on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Viegas.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta said : It now falls to our task to appoint a President of the Corporation for the remaining period of the financial year, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. T. C. Burke. I am perfectly certain that the name that I am going to place before the Corporation is one that will be received with the most cordial approbation by the Corporation. (Applause), We remember that Mr. Rebsch had been for a long time one of our most useful members. He has done exceedingly useful work. Mr. Rebsch is a gentleman of very high standing, a gentleman of liberal and broad-minded views, and of such high qualifications that we will have the fullest guarantee that he will maintain all the traditional glory of the Corporation. It is not right to say anything more on the occasion of the proposal of a President. As I know the feeling of the Corporation is unanimous on this matter I formally move that Mr. S. Rebsch be appointed President of the Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. T. Burke.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in seconding the proposition said:—As Mr. Mehta has pointed out Mr. Rebsch is an old member of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee also. During the time that I had the honour to occupy the chair of the Standing Committee Mr. Rebsch was one of its members and assisted that body with his experience. Mr. Rebsch, while he was a member of the Corporation, took keen interest in Municipal questions and was a member of several Committees, most important of which was the Committee in connection with the carrying of kutchra from Bombay. Mr. Rebsch was a moving member of that Committee, and took a leading part in moving that proposition and carrying it through. Mr. Rebsch always gave great assistance with regard to financial points, and for the remaining period of the year, we shall avail ourselves of his wise counsel and his ripe experience (Applause).

The chairman in putting the proposition to the vote said : I have no doubt that the proposition will be carried with acclamation.

The motion having been adopted the chairman said he had great pleasure in inviting Mr. Rebech to the chair and wishing him all success. (Applause).

Mr. Rebsch having taken the chair said : I thank you for the very high honour you have done me by electing me your President. I know I succeed a long list of gentlemen who have been eminent as most successful presidents of your Corporation. With your co-operation, I will do my best to follow the lines that have been laid down by my predecessors. To the Hon Mr. Mehta and Sir Bholchandra Krishna I tender my thanks for the over kind way in which they have referred to me.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta seconded by Dr. Viegas the resolution of Government appointing Mr. Rebech a member of the Corporation was then recorded

AMENDMENT OF THE CITY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, asked for priority for the following motion of which he had given notice :—"That a Committee be appointed to submit a memorial to the Government requesting them to amend the Bombay Act IV of 1898 (the City of Bombay Improvement Act) in certain respects with power to the Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governor by way of a deputation to represent the proposed amendment in detail." He believed that if this suggestion were carried out it would stop certain litigation. Certain people had been advised that certain action hitherto taken by the Trustees was not justifiable and they felt impelled to go to the High Court. If however the Corporation was prepared to take action by appearing before Government these proceedings would probably be stayed or abandoned altogether.

Urgency having been granted for the motion, Mr. Hormusjee in moving it said the Improvement Act was passed in very peculiar circumstances. In regard to certain improvement schemes all that the Trustees had done was to inform the persons concerned that a scheme had been formed, and all these people were unable to do anything with their land or houses. Certain charitable works, in consequence had been put an end to. The scheme was announced in October 1899 but after fifteen months, so far as the public was concerned, nothing had been done. If the notifications that the land would be required had not been given buildings would have been put up and overcrowding avoided. One of the objects of going to Government would be to ask that the Trustees should be required to notify their intentions within a reasonable time—say three months. By this act an attempt had been made to curtail the powers of the High Court and Government should be approached with an application to restore the jurisdiction of the High Court as was done under the Land Improvement Act of 1894. There could be no doubt as to the defects in the Act and it would be to the general interests of the public if Government saw its way to improve the Act.

Mr. Khote seconded the motion and subsequently observing that he had seconded it under a misapprehension, he moved an amendment that a memorial be prepared for submission to the Corporation requesting the Government to amend the Act.

Mr. Jaferbhai Rahimtula pointed out that a committee had been appointed already to consider the huestion raised by Mr. Shapurji, and if the latter had known of it he would hardly have moved his motion.

Dr. Viegas thought the motion was vague but agreed that an improvement of the Act was necessary to obviate the hardships placed upon property owners.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed to submit suggestions in the form of a memorial stating the changes required in the Act with a view to its submission to Government to be incorporated in the Act.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Jummabhoy Lalji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta said Mr. Hormusjee would pardon him if he said that he was the head and front of the confusion that had arisen in the discussion of this question. Referring to the motion and the amendments he said he did not know whether what was wanted was a revision in one or two respects or a general revision.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin : A general revision.

Mr. Mehta : Well, I am glad to get a definite opinion. That is to say in the year of grace 1901, within a few months of the passing of the act, we should petition for general revision.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin interrupted to say he had been misunderstood.

Mr. Mehta agreed that it was a great hardship where notice was served upon people that an indefinite period should elapse without anything whatever being done to their property. The cause of it was that the Improvement Trust had not carried out the Act in the only way in which it could be carried out. As he had previously urged it was impossible to consider the whole scheme of improvement until they had a skeleton plan of the requirements of the whole city. He was not sorry to find that schemes that had had no consideration of that character were being carefully scrutinised by Government. Therefore they should not go to Government with the suggestion that these schemes should be accepted without very careful scrutiny. There was a committee considering that question but it was said that the Committee had not done anything. He took the blame for that because the Committee had asked him to draft the memorial and it required time. He moved a further amendment that the Committee appointed on the 6th August be asked to include in their representation the question of the hardship inflicted upon householders in consequence of the delay in giving the sanction of Government to schemes placed before them and to suggest such remedies as may be thought proper.

Mr. Sayani seconded this amendment and Mr Kallabai Lallabhay supported.

Mr. Hasambhay Vishram said that the mover of the original motion and the amendments had not taken the trouble to go into the act at all and had wasted the time of the Corporation. (laughter.) The only thing shown to them had been shown by Mr. Mehta and the matter might be left to the Committee that already had it under consideration.

Col. Dimmock inquired whether the point brought forward by Mr. Mehta was not merely a question of policy. It appeared that Mr. Hormusjee desired to enter into a consideration of the working of the act while Mr. Mehta desired to have a revision of the policy of the act. There was no doubt that the way the work was being carried out—that was piecemeal, was the only feasible way of fulfilling the requirements of the city.

Mr. Hormusjee in replying on the debate said that the Hon. Mr. Mehta having had so much to do with framing the Act must try to defend it however iniquitous its provisions were.

Mr. Mehta said he would meet Mr. Hormusjee by making his amendment state "delays in the acquisition of properties."

The amendments of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was withdrawn and that of Mr. Khote was negatived.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put and carried, and the Corporation adjourned,

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IN an inquiry which had for its purpose the compulsory acquisition by the London County Council of a Strand restaurant, it came out that the former owner of the restaurant, an Italian, made such a fortune that he went back to his own country to build a palace on the shore of Lake Como. One of the waiters had opened a restaurant of his own at Brixton, and another invested his savings in Consols. The latter had been eight years at the restaurant, and had saved £1,400, all out of tips. He cleared about 75s. a week, and paid 7s. to the proprietress. The *chef* at the same establishment, who has had twenty-five years of it, was, it seems, satisfied with £1 per week, his bed and board, and the waste fat as perquisites.

# THE CLERICAL DIVORCE SUIT.

## DOCTRINE OF ABSOLUTION.

## CLOSE OF THE CASE.

## THE JURY DISAGREE.

THE hearing of the divorce suit brought by Arthur Conyngham against Alice Stanford Conyngham, formerly Dowling, on the ground of her alleged adultery with the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, has been concluded.

### THE CHURCH AND ABSOLUTION.

Petitioner: In the event of anything transpiring where you are in jeopardy by confessing that sin and going to your duties and getting absolution, do not the teachings of your church say that after you have got absolution you have not committed that sin?

Witness: (Father Creegan) No.

There is no such teaching in the church, that after absolution you are not considered as having committed a sin?—Yes.

You are quite positive!—Yes.

After confessing and receiving absolution can you deny a sin on oath according to the teaching of your church

Witness did not answer.

Petitioner: If you have committed a sin for which you have received absolution can you deny that you have committed a sin and that you are absolutely sinless?

His Honor (to witness): Do you understand the question?

Witness: I do not.

Petitioner: You are hear upon oath. If in the event of your telling an untruth, and you go to confession and get absolution, are you considered to be free from sin and as not having committed sin.

Witness repeated that there was no such teaching in the church. If a man committed perjury and went to confession he would receive pardon, but he would still be the person who committed the sin originally.

### THE WITNESS PERPLEXED.

His Honor: He does not mean that.

Petitioner: I do not mean that. If an accused person is in danger of being ruined, and goes into the box and swears differently to the absolute facts, he then comes out of the box and goes to confession and gets absolution. Is he considered free from that sin by his church? I want yes or no—it is a simple enough question, goodness knows—or else I won't go on with you.

Witness: I cannot do it without an explanation.

His Honor: You can explain afterwards, but you must answer first.

Witness (to petitioner): Yes.

His Honor: Now you can explain.

Witness: That is to say a man who makes confession of sin and is in the proper disposition, that is sorry for having committed his sin, and firmly resolved not to commit the sin again, receives absolution of any sin he commits.

Petitioner: In these circumstances I won't proceed with this witness's evidence.

### CASE FOR THE CO-RESPONDENT.

The case for the co-respondent was then entered upon.

Dr. O'Haran was then called and gave his name as Denis Francis O'Haran.

Mr. Want: You are a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and you are private secretary to the Cardinal, and administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral?—Yes.

You heard these charges made against you. Is there one word of truth in the statements that have been made, that you have been guilty of any impropriety of any sort with Mrs. Conyngham?—None whatever.

To witness: Have you at any time ever been guilty of any impropriety of any kind, by word or deed, with this lady, Mrs. Conyngham?—I have not.

His Honor: You have not committed adultery?—Never.

Mr. Want: Have you ever been guilty of any impropriety of any kind.—No.

### A SOLEMN ASSEVERATION.

His Honor: I think that the court might now rise. Before we adjourn I will put the same question to him as I did to Mrs. Conyngham. (Turning to witness): You thoroughly understand the nature of an oath, of course don't you?—Yes.

You know that when you take the oath you call God to witness as to your statements?—Yes.

Do you now, before this court and before God, solemnly and sincerely swear that you never have committed adultery with Mrs. Conyngham, and have never been guilty of any impropriety of any kind with her?—Most emphatically no.

His Honor (surprised): Then you won't swear that!—I can that I never have.

### THE JUDGE AND THE CARDINAL.

Cardinal Patrick Francis Moran, was then called. On his being sworn he was asked why he had not appeared in answer to his name.

Witness: I received a letter from Mr. Moss on Monday, saying I should not be required. Yesterday evening I got a few lines on a slip of paper signed by Mr. Conyngham, with no sign of authenticity about it, saying I should be wanted to-day. I sent to Mr. Slattery.

His Honor: If I thought there was any intention to treat the court with contempt I should take action.

Witness: I'm quite ready to apologise, your Honor. I'm only too ready to treat the court with the greatest respect.

In reply to petitioner, witness gave the times for starting the procession in St. Mary's Cathedral on the first Sunday in the month. Dr. O'Haran was master of ceremonies, but it was not attached to his office of administrator of the cathedral. If Dr. O'Haran was absent any time after 7.30 witness would notice the irregularity. The whole ceremonial depended upon the master of ceremonies, who was up and down the whole time, and if he were absent witness must notice it.

His Honor: You have very much more important duties to attend to than seeing whether he is or is not absent?

Witness; Certainly.

To Petitioner: Dr. O'Haran never made an excuse about being a little late, nor has he had the opportunity of making any such excuse. He was never absent a single evening that I was aware of.

### A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

His Honor: You are not justified in saying what you have.

The Cardinal replied that he considered he was justified. His Honor might take the legal view.

His Honor: Cardinal Moran, will you please allow me to say that you are not justified in saying what you did. You are not justified in saying that co-respondent had no occasion to make any excuse. We must only deal with matters of fact. Has he ever made any excuse for being absent?

Witness: He never made any such excuse. I have said it two or three times.

His Honor: Be good enough to say it once more if I ask you.

Petitioner: It is quite possible for him to be absent sometimes, as you say?

Witness: As a matter of fact, during these years I do not remember a single case of his being absent. He accompanies me to church and sits by my side, and guides at the ceremonies as may be required. When the procession comes he has to put it in order and to do other things.

Petitioner: During vespers and procession is the co-respondent always under your observation—No, he is backwards and forwards.

Continuing, witness said: Dr. O'Haran has continued his duties in the church since the petition was served with more honor than ever before.

His Honor: You must not make comments. Answer the questions, that is all.

### THE CARDINAL THANKFUL.

Petitioner (to witness): Has the co-respondent ever introduced you to Mrs. Conyngham?

Witness: Thanks be to God, I never was!

Respondent was called, and the Cardinal said he had never seen her before to his knowledge. He said that on public occasions there were thousands of ladies presented to him. Witness said he had received no complaints whatsoever against the co-respondent in the matter of immorality. As administrator he must have minor complaints made about him.

### A "WARNING" AGAINST RESPONDENT.

Co-respondent was cross-examined by Petitioner: How many times has respondent been in the presbytery?—I could not say.

If I said 100 times would it be too many?—Yes.

Fifty times?—Yes.

Did you see her every time she came there?—No; I had received a particular warning regarding her.

Did not respondent inagurate the Passion play, which produced £30?—She did not get £30.

Did you not present her to Cardinal Moran for doing that!—She was presented with others.

Did you receive some letters from me?—Yes.

How many?—At least two.

Not three!—I am not certain. I received only two.

Did you not say to Mrs. Conyngham that Miss Shiels was mad, and that you were afraid to trust her near you because she might suggest something!—Certainly not.

What have you done with Mrs. Conyngham's photo.?—I dont't know that I ever got her photo.

You must know!—Not that I am aware of.

How long have you been in your present position?—Sixteen or seventeen years.

Are you eligible for election as cardinal!—I presume so.

Petitioner: Would it not follow that if the jury found a verdict against you, you might be disrobed?

His Honor: What does that matter! If the jury found a verdict against him certain things might happen and they might not. His superiors might say: "Verdict or no verdict, we believe thoroughly in Dr. O'Haran, and will not subject him to any indignity." Even if the jury found in his favor the authorities, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, might say: "We think so and so." You cannot possibly ask him what will take place.

### SIN AND ABSOLUTION.

You heard Father Creegan in connection with absolution. Is that your teaching?—If you ask me I will consider the matter.

Is it not the teaching of your church that if a man commits a sin, and then gets absolution, he can deny that sin on oath!—Certainly not.

He cannot receive absolution!—It is absurd. I cannot answer such a question.

If he commits a sin and receives absolution, can he not go into the witness box and deny that on oath!—It is an absurd question. I cannot answer it.

His Honor: What he wants to know is if a man commits a sin on Monday we will say, and then goes to his confession on Friday and confesses that sin, and receives absolution for it, after such confession and absolution can a person on Monday go into the witness box and deny that he committed the sin that he had actually been forgiven for on Friday!

Witness: No; he could not without committing a more grievous sin still.

Petitioner: Is it not a fact that absolution makes a person more guiltless than if he had never committed a sin at all?

Witness: Yes; if he has received absolution. He cannot receive absolution without fulfilling certain conditions.

The conditions are sorrow for sin, confession of it and promise of amendment for life!—No; he must make reparation and without reparation he cannot get absolution.

His Honor: If he seduces another man's wife he cannot make reparation. It is utterly impossible. If a man receives absolution, is he not in the position of a man who had never committed a sin at all, and as guiltless?

Witness: I am a prejudiced witness in this, and if I have the right I must decline to answer. I would ask that a theologian be called.

His Honor: You have already answered the question.

Witness: I will decline to answer further.

A plan of the cathedral as it was in 1898 was put in and the court adjourned until next day, the jury proceeding to inspect the cathedral and adjacent buildings.

### MRS. CONYNGHAM'S ANTECEDENTS.

Mary Gorman, a middle aged woman, was the next witness called by the co-respondent. She said she was the wife of Sergeant-Major Gorman, orderly to the Governor of Queensland. She knew Mrs. Conyngham 13 or 14 years ago. Witness said that before respondent kept company with Mr. Conyngham she was dressed in widow's weeds, and used to go by the name of Mrs. Rogers. She stated that her husband died in San Francisco.

### MR. WANT'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Mr. Want addressing the jury, said he did not think in the history of any divorce court there had been a case where man and wife came into court and sought to recover £5,000 damages, where the wife had not appeared on the record in answer to the charge of adultery, and where she came into court as the first and only witness. He was going to tell the jury that from first to last his object was to show that this was nothing more than what was vulgarly called "a plant." The jury need go no further for proof of it than the evidence of old Langton. He would undertake to convince them that this was a "put up job." His task had been rendered difficult by the intelligence of both petitioner and his wife. Had not the jury observed that they were both very clever people. Petitioner had made a brave show with help of allies outside the court, about which he (counsel) would have something to say presently. Respondent had began her career of fictitious parading and acting at an early age of 16, but petitioner tried to make it appear that she came as an unwilling witness. The lady might have declined to give evidence, and would have been justified by law in declining to say whether she had committed adultery or not. He asked the jury to believe that she had been kept in the back ground till the petitioner could see whether he could get somebody else to back up the so-called confession, and at the last moment she was brought upon the scene because they had absolutely no other witness. As counsel, he had laboured under the difficulty that latitude had necessarily been allowed to petitioner in conducting his own case. He alluded to the "tragic departure" of Mr. Moss from the case, and asserted that he was fighting an array of 'these gentlemen,' who had been consulted day and night as the case went on. The questions asked of witnesses by the unsophisticated petitioner could only have emanated from the respondent. Nobody ever saw a case of real blackmail where the victim was not a person occupying a high or distinguished position. If the co-respondent were allowed to leave the court free from these accusations he was worthy of being regarded as a martyr in having contested the case. He had a right to go back into the private history of respondent, and show whether on the evidence of such a wowan the jury would convict this man of what was worse than murder, and which would be to him worse than death. If they entertained any reasonable doubt, the co-respondent would be entitled to it. But he wanted nothing of that kind, because if there was a disagreement of the jury, or it were held that adultery had occurred, but that it had been condoned, it would be said that the co-respondent had only escaped "by the skin of his teeth," and it would be just as sorry a day for him as if he had been pronounced guilty. If the respondent had not fixed on certain days, the co-respondent could only have denied the charge. The details given by the respondent should not be regarded as corroboration of her story. The details were a kind of padding Holding the confession up to the jury, Mr. Want asked them to see whether a word had not been scratched out and words "3rd July" written over it. Although petitioner and his wife had been living together from June until September, nothing was done until this petition was filed in September. Was it not reasonable for Mrs. Conyngham, who had stated that she and Dr. O'Haran were all in all to one another, to have asked him to put in a word for her husband in regard to procuring a situation, instead of asking Miss Shiels to appeal to Dr. O'Haran on Mr. Conyngham's behalf. If respondent and co-respondent had been guilty of conduct which would have bound them together, would she not have asked Dr. O'Haran to get her husband a situation in a brewery. Even as a priest she could have gone to Dr. O'Haran and asked him to help her with the child, but as his mistress might she not have asked him to contribute something in aid of the child. But to whom did she go? To Miss Shiels. She had not one word of writing except the miserable piece of writing on the photograph. He asked the jury to believe that the whole thing was a wicked lie; that the petitioner had picked out days such as the first Sundays in the month and St. Patrick's day, when they knew they would find Dr. O'Haran at the cathedral. The whole thing was a fiction and sham like Mrs. Conyngham's widow's weeds. Certain circumstances ought to lead the jury to think that petitioner and respondent had lived together as man and wife after the supposed confession. If the jury could not say absolutely that these charges were rubbish from beginning to end, they could not at least find a verdict against a man on such evidence and on such letters. Alluding to the birth of the supposed illegitimate boy, Mr. Want said that two months after the birth the petitioner registered the child as his son. This was at a time when the petitioner knew—if his story were true—that the child was not his. He (Mr. Want) did not, he said, intend to set up the plea of condonation, upon which the courts were so strong. It had been ruled in certain cases that if a man and his wife occupied the same room after the date of an alleged adultery the case need go no further; but he was not going to ask the jury to find on this aspect at all, but on a fair, clean cut, square issue.

### HIS HONOUR'S ADDRESS.

There was no mistaking the fact of the attack which had been made on the Roman Catholic Church during the progress of the case, and goodness only knew whether there was any foundation for it whatever. The attack came to this—that a Roman Catholic, after having committed any sin, could obtain absolution, and go into the witness box and deny that he had ever committed it. This was Mr. Conyngham's charge. His Honor could hardly conceive that such could be the doctrine of any church. Dr. O'Haran and Father Creegan denied that there was any such doctrine in the Roman Catholic Church, but that was what petitioner contended.

His Honor said he would venture to say that it was what a lot of other people thought, too, and he mentioned the matter with a view to warning the jury that they were to determine the case upon the evidence. There was no evidence that there was any such doctrine of the church. The matter of the credibility of any witness was a matter purely for the jury, and they could not shake off the responsibility they had with regard to that. The consequences of the case might be serious to Dr. O'Haran, and to the whole Roman Catholic body, that one of their priests should have been guilty of this thing, but all that did not matter, and as jurymen they had to do their duty as he had to do his. He and they should not care two straws about the consequences and if co-respondent was guilty, their verdict should proclaim him a guilty man, and the church of Rome, although it would be a serious slur against it, must put up with it. If Dr. O'Haran had done this thing it did not follow, and ought not to follow in the mind of any fair minded man that every priest did this kind of thing. It did not follow, if Dr. O'Haran was guilty of this, that other priests were guilty of similar things, as there were black sheep in every flock. As he had before remarked, if co-respondent had done this thing, no member of his church could entertain any repect for him. It must be remembered that Conyngham's contention that the Roman Catholic witnesses were not speaking the truth applied to his wife, who was also a Roman Catholic, but it would be for the jury to say whether the witnesses for co-respondent had a stronger motive than Mrs. Conyngham in swearing what was not true, their object, they might think, being to save their priest. The answer to all that by the other side might be that respondent had a pecuniary motive. The jury would have to refer to the details of the case. They would have to ask themselves was it likely that she had concocted it all. What sort of a woman must she be if, being a Roman Catholic, she had made up a story of this kind against a Roman Catholic priest? If she could do that, she would be the vilest of the vile. If her story was false, petitioner must have conferred with her, but they would ask themselves could a story such as had been told by her be concocted. His Honor commented on the evidence given by the witness Taylor, who had described himself as an Imperial pensioner, and showed how it had been contradicted by two disinterested court officials, who swore that on the day Taylor said he saw respondent in the cathedral, she had not left the court premises. If they believe Taylor they could not believe petitioner, but could they believe Taylor? His Honor in concluding, told the jury that it was their duty to return a verdict on the evidence, without fear, favor or affection.

### THE JURY IN DOUBT.

At 4-35 the jury returned into Court to ask his Honor whether he had directed them, if they were satisfied that co-respondent's witnesses had spoken the truth with regard to the evening of 29th June, 1898 they should disregard Mrs. Conyngham's evidence as unreliable.

His Honor replied that he had not so directed them. He could only direct them on matters of law. They themselves had to determine the weight they attached to the evidence of any witnesses and the amount of credibility that ought to be attached to their story.

After his Honor had read the evidence of Mrs. Conyngham concerning this particular evening, the jury retired again at 4-50.

At 6 o'clock a three-quarters majority (9 to 3) not having agreed, his Honor adjourned the Court till 11 p.m. Before retiring his Honor asked if the parties would accept a simple majority verdict. Both sides replied in the negative. Petitioner, in refusing, said he had adopted Mr. Want's remark in his address to the jury, and wanted them to decide on the clear cut issue.

Mr. Want said that in no circumstances would he agree to a simple majority verdict.

His Honor then despatched a messenger to ask if the jury thought they might want to ask him any questions. The jury's answer was in the negative; but they intimated that they wanted a larger room—(laughter)—and one of them was in need of a little stimulant. (Laughter.) Both parties had no objection to the jury having more accommodation, and as much creature comforts as they required. When the Court adjourned a crowd still remained about the building and discussed the case, in some intances very heatedly, but the police were always present to prevent disturbances.

### DISAGREEMENT ON TWO OF THREE ISSUES.

At a quarter to 11 the jury were summoned into court, and announced that they had not arrived at a verdict.

His Honor: You have agreed as to the formal issue relating to the marriage?

The Foreman: Yes.

His Honor: But you have not agreed as to the second or third issues (as to adultery) by a three-fourths majority—that is, 9 to 3!

The Foreman: No.

His Honor: Are you likely to agree if you deliberate a little longer?

The Foreman: I don't think so, your Honor; in fact, I may say that there is no possibility of our agreeing.

His Honor: Not even by a three-fourths majority?

The Foreman: No your Honor.

His Honor: Of course, I do not wish in the slightest degree to bring pressure upon you. I think it is a matter for regret that you are not able to agree even by a majority. You say you cannot?

The Foreman: I do not think there is the slightest possibility.

### JURY DISCHARGED.

His Honor (to Mr. Want): That being so, I understand that you and Mr. Conyngham have agreed to consider the jury as having deliberated for 12 hours.

Mr. Want: Yes, your Honor.

Petitioner having intimated his willingness, his Honor discharged the jury.

The foreman, on behalf of the jury, thanked his Honor and the Sheriff's department for their attention and kindness throughout the case. His Honor intimated that the documents in the case would remain in the court.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable cases in the annals of the Australian courts.

# BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJEE AND Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong December 21 reads:—

The present calm attitude of the Allied Powers has lent a belief in the Chinese commercial circles of a speedier restoration of peace than was at one time anticipated, and as stocks both here and at Shanghai of eligible qualities have been getting reduced, and as the country markets have also been materially dunuded of them, a fair spirit of inquiry was evident, resulting in sales of about 7,500 bales of Indian spinnings, mostly at previous rates, and in some spinnings of No. 20 at a rise of about a dollar. No. 10 was as usual the leading count and the most in inquiry, No. 20 of approved grades following suit on account of the scantiness of supplies of this count from Japan owing to extreme prices ruling there. No. 12 has lost about half a doller in values, but the demand has been fair enough. No. 16 has not recovered its lost ground owing to its replacement in the Northern markets by Japanese equivalents. Sales comprise about:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,200 | bales of No. 20 | sold at dol. 92 | to dol. 98 | and dol. 106 |
| 850 | „ „ 16 | „ „ 91 | „ 97·50 | |
| 1,100 | „ „ 12 | „ „ 85 | „ 94 | |
| 3,700 | „ „ 10 | „ „ 79 | „ 87·50 | |
| 100 | „ „ 8 | „ „ 83 | „ 84 | |
| 50 | „ „ 6 | „ „ 73 | „ 75 | |

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 9,500 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of about 4,000 bales—at 25,000 bales. The scantiness of this balance has been very much remarked upon during past forthnight on account of its mainly comprising those grades and descriptions not very much in request in the country markets, and it betokens a brisker consumption of eligible parcels in the near future, if not at higher rates, at least at the present range of prices. Exchange has had a fall but under the belief of a recovery shortly, and under the present depletion of stocks, has had so for no effect on values. To-day wire on India is Rs. 154 1-4, and post Rs. 154-3 4.

Of Japanese Spinnings some 300 bales No. 20 has been sold in this market at a rise of dol. 2 to dol. 3. The prices realized have been dol. 101, to dol. 103, but they do not come up to the parity of rates in Japan which on account of the dearness of Cotton have risen about dol. 5, but this rise has immensely curtailed demand, and thus precluded the Millers from manufacturing No. 20. They have consequently more or less diverted their attention te the manufacture of No. 16 for the northern markets of China.

In Shanghai also the reasuring news of a speedy restoration of peace had a very salutary effect, and as in conjunction with the confidence inspired amongst dealers by the news, supplies have been few and far between to replenish an already dwindled stocks, rates have recovered about a Tael, and about 7,400 bales have been dealt in, inclusive of indents from Hongkong, by buyers principally from Szechuen and the River Ports as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,200 | bales of No. 20 | sold at Tls. 70.75 | to 75 |
| 1,860 | „ „ 16 | „ „ 68 | „ 72.25 |
| 2,340 | „ „ 10 | „ „ 61.50 | „ 66 |

Unsold stocks have ebbed down to 12,000 bales:

Business in Japanese descriptions up there has been much restricted by the the paucity of stocks owing to curtailment of the manufacture of No. 20 on account of the dearness of Cotton, and only about 2,000 bales No. 20 and 16 have been placed in the market at the following rates. Locals, on account of the free attitude and reasonable rates adopted by the spinners, have again met with consumption on a free scale to the extent of about 6,000 bales Nos. 8 to 16 at the following quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jap. No. 20 | at Tls. 75·50 | to 77 |
| Local „ 8 | „ 59 | „ |
| „ 10 | „ 61·50 | „ 66 |
| Jap No. 16 | at Tls. 73·50 | to 74·75 |
| Local „ 12 | „ 64·50 | „ 67·50 |
| „ „ 14 | „ 67 | „ 70·50 |
| Local No. 16 | at Tls. 75·50 | to 73·50 |

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## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ONE of the most remarkable surgical operations of the century is the separation of the Brazilian twins, Maria and Rosalina, two little girls united by the thorax and the refore unlike the Siamese twins, who were joined at their sides. A preliminary operation by Dr. Alvaro Ramos, of Rio Janeiro, showed that the livers of the pair were united, and would have to be severed. This has now been successfully done by Dr. Chapot-Prevost, lecturer of the Academia de Medicina, Rio Janeiro.

First he ascertained by careful experiments on dogs that hemorrhage of the liver could be controlled, and that the organ healed rapidly. Then he studied the patients, mentally and physiologically, before he decided that the operation might succeed. The most elaborate preparations were made to keep away bacteria from the wounds. The assistants took disinfecting baths and then dressed themselves in sterilised clothes before entering the operating theatre. The twins were alse washed with soap and water and with sulphuric ether, and then wrapped in sterilised cotton covered with gauze. The operation was very complicated, owing to the separation, not only of the livers, but of other internal parts. Maria has died since, but Rosalina is well, and went to Bordeaux with Dr. Prevost.

According to M. Abraham Netter in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, bees are tiny living machines, working automatically in all their evolutions. The old idea of entomologists is that all the evolutions of bees are intentional, but the movements which appear intentional and conscious in the animal kingdom are often reflex or automatic.

In the "American Naturalist," Professor Wheeler describes a new insect living with those ants, which form "mushroom gardens" or beds made from bits of leaf, to grow a species of fungus on which the ants feed. The parts eaten by them are minute swellings, of an abnormal character, which Moller compares to the "kohirabi" of German kitchen gardens.

The Anthropological Institute is about to publish a monthly record of progress in the science of mankind under the title of "Man." It will deal with psychology as well as ethnology, archæology, phylology, the origins of civilisation, industry, art, and so forth. Anthropology is becoming more and more popular as a study, and the new monthly is likely to meet with good support.

Mr. Rowland Ward has on view at his establishment, Piccadilly, an adult male and female musk ox from East Greenland, which differ from the ordinary variety by having a whitish patch on the face and other changes in colourations.

Letters have been received from Peary, the Arctic explorer, dated March 12 and 31 last. He was then in good health, and hoped to push north from Cape D'Urville, Grinell Land, by way of the Greenland coast, this summer, presumably towards the Pole. He was unaware that his wife was going to join him. She left Cape Breton on July 20 with her daughter in the Windward, and was reported at Disco, Greenland, on August 20. The letters have arrived since her departure.

European "briquettes" are not favoured in America because of the quantity of pitch used to bind the coal dust. Chicago briquettes are made with lime, which reduces the amount of pitch required. Five per cent. of pitch and two per cent. of lime are employed, and the American briquettes, while keeping their shape better than European ones, are not so smoky.

The first test of the American emergency rations for soldiers, to which we drew attention, has proved that chocolate is not of much use. Accordingly, wafers of condensed milk are to be tried instead next January. The wafers, dissolved in water, make a kind of soup.

In the new "switch tower" (signal cabin) of the Grand Central (New York) Railway, the windows are of green glass, which is found to preserve the eyesight of the switch-men. The tower contains 176 levere, which work the switches by compressed air.

In the modern six-masted sailing vessels the first three masts are called by the old names, fore, main, and mizzen, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth the spanker-mast, the jigger-mast, and the driver-mast. The foremast is usually 24 feet from the fore end of the keel, and the driver-mast 50 feet from the after end.

The North German Lloyd docks at Hoboken, recently destroyed by fire, are to be replaced by fireproof docks. The fundamental feature of the new plans is a granite and concrete sea-wall of 900 feet, and the erection on it of a two-storey building 850 feet long, fireproof, with columns full of concrete, and both floors of iron girders and brick arches. The lower storey will be used for goods and the upper for passenger traffic.

The wireless telegraph is to be installed for trial at Innihtraholi, Ireland, to report vessels. Arrangements have also been made for night as well as day signalling at Kildonan, Arran, Scotland.

The United States President's Commission to inquire into the best route of the Isthmian Canal is about to report. If it decides in favour of Panama the French rights will be brought out and the Panama Canal completed. If it prefers Nicaragua the Nicaraguan Canal will be undertaken forthwith, as the necessary rights have been obtained from Nicaragua.

American exports to New Zealand are increasing fast. The Americans firms have wisely adopted the German plan of supplying what the Colonies desire, not what makers wish to sell. If British makers would hold their own in the markets of the world they had better follow this plan.

It is stated that the Pollak-Virag system of rapid telegraphy has been improved, and no longer uses tthe wavy signals of the siphon recorder. The message, in fact, is printed in Latin characters at the rate of 1,000 words a minute.

The Automobile Club of France will hold a race from Paris to Berlin. The German Emperor has offered prizes of 50,000 francs.

American automobile makers propose to send a train of motor cars round all the chief cities of the United States. The cars will stay for several days in each place. It is hoped that people will realise their advantage in this way.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association offer a prize of 2,000 dollars for the best plan of a machine to cut sugar-cane, and one of 1,500 dollars for a cane transporter and machine to load cane. The prize of 2,000 dollars will be increased to 5,000 if the design for a cane cutter is accepted.

Nothing short of a "prize competition," would ever decide which advances of the century that is dying have been fraught with the greatest benefit to mankind. In deciding such a question much would depend, in respect of a deliverance, upon the proclivities and tastes of the individual who considered the matter. But the fact is that in every department of thought advance has been rapid and solid. From theology to mechanics, and from metaphysics to electrical engineering, the century has been extending, broadening and enlarging the conceptions of men. The "fifty years of Europe" have truly given us concentrated evolution such as many cycles of Cathay would long for in vain. Personally, I should be inclined to rank first in importance, in the matter of biological advance for items in the work of the last hundred years. These are, the formulation of the doctrine of Evolution; the discovery of choleroform; the application of the germ theory to the prevention of infectious diseases; and the investigations into the intimate structure of the brain, which have thrown a flood of light on the constitution of our nervous system at large. As regards other science than that dealingwith living beings, I must leave my readers to make their own selection. From wireless telegraphy to engineering triumphs there will be a wide choice.

It appears that the species in question devotes itself to the task of mushroom growing, and as that art involves certain practices necessary for the development of the fungus, it is specially interesting to note how the insects cultivate their dainty. In the first place a "bed" has to be provided in which the spawn of the fungus may grow, and this condition, it seems, is carried out by the ants making a kind of pulp of leaves. The mush-room bed must be of organic kind, that is must consist of dead and decaying matter, hence the use of the leaves which the insects chew into pulp. The fungus spores then settle down in this bed, and the threads of the future mush-room are soon developed. Then we are told great attention is paid to the growth by the ants, so that it dovelops excrescences, said to be unusual in the fungus, and on these swellings the ants feed. If we care to think for a moment of all that this curious habit involves in the way of developing the knowledge and instinct where with to cultivate the fungus, we may well feel tempted to declare that the ways of ant-evolution are past finding out.

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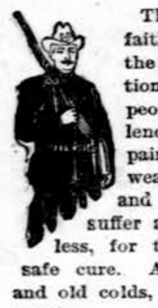

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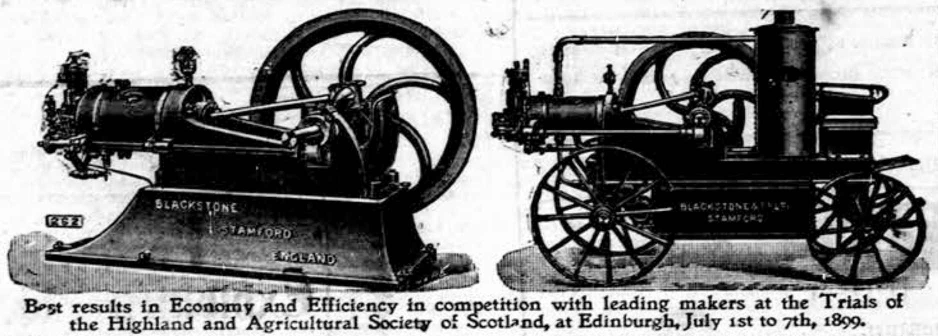

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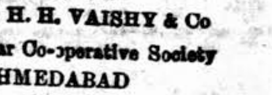

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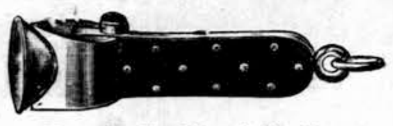
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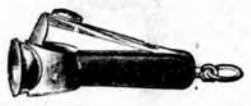
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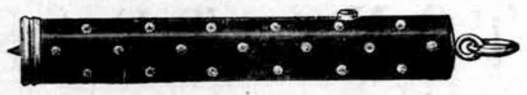
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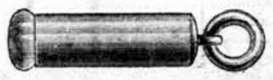
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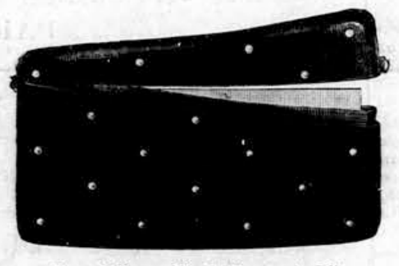
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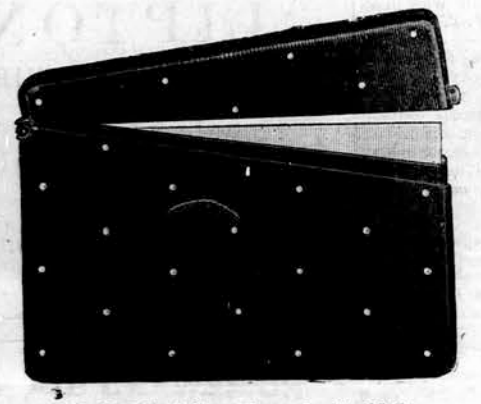
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.